BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1858. NO. 20.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do.	do. 2 do.	1 25
Do.	do. 3 do.	1 50
Do.	do. 3 months without change,	4 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 13—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ *Mill Ink* and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, SOME time during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.
I will give the above reward of $50 for the return of said negro to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him. WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C., Sept. 25, '57—4-tf

FURNITURE!!!
THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington [redacted] and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded.
All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to.
Nov. 10.—56-[illegible]11-3m* L. F. BUNN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING INstitution will commence on Thursday, the 7th of January, 1858. Our College is a beautiful edifice, well adapted to the purpose, and can accomodate one hundred boarders. The President and his lady live in the College, and all the pupils are regarded as members of the same family. We have a full corps of experienced Teachers, all devoted to their respective classes. No place in the State is so accessible by rail road from every direction, as Goldsboro'. The expenses per session are as follows:
Board and Washing $50; Tuition in the College course, $20, and in the preparatory course $10; Incidental tax for repairs $1; Music on the Piano $22 50; on the Guitar $20; French $10; Drawing $5; Crayon $10; Painting in Water Colors $10; in Oil Colors $20. For further information address the undersigned.
S. M. FROST, President.
December 11, 1857.—15-6t.

SELECT SCHOOL.
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Oaks, Orange, N. C.
Spring Session begins January 13th.
December 4, 1857. 14-9t.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches		$15 00
Do.	College Classes	20 00
Do.	Music	20 00
Do.	Drawing	10 00
Do.	Painting	20 00
Do.	Embroidery	5 00
Board and Washing per month		10 00

No extra charges will be made. For particulars, apply to
J. H. MILLS,
[030-9-12t*] Oxford, N. C.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good farming land.—A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.
Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, containing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,—three sets of Boxes already cut—balance are round trees, and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.
Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.
All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. BENJ. LANIER.
Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857 14-3m

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I have TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, and that I shall manufacture HARNESS AND SADDLES, which for beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all work warranted.
JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market Street, near the Wharf.
Manufacturer of Harness, and Dealer in Oils, Leather, Varnishes, Agricultural Implements, &c.
Dec. 3d, 1857 75-1w—14-3m

LOST OR MISLAID.
A NOTE FOR THE HIRE OF A NEGRO—MADE PAYable to James I. McDugald, by James R. Grist and John T. Council, for sixty dollars ($60,) due February 4th, 1856, endorsed to J. McK. Mulford. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, as it was left in my hands for collection. GEO. M. WHITE.
Dec. 18th, 1857 16-6t

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.
Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

THE WARSAW HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.
His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.
He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.
Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.
Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.
I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.
STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6th, 1857. 10-6m
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.
The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.
For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-3w—6-tf

General Notices.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country. J. A. ROBESON.
Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., Jan. 8, 1858.—19-1m.
Weekly Herald copy 1m.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
INTENDING TO REMOVE TO THE WEST, I NOW offer for sale the large, well-known & valuable *PLANTATION* on which I reside, situated on the waters of Moore's Creek, and well adapted to agriculture, naval stores, tun timber and shingle business. It is five miles from Long Creek Bridge, seventeen miles by public road from Wilmington, and within half a mile of the Battle Ground of Moore's Creek.
The whole tract comprises *TWO THOUSAND ACRES.* Two hundred and fifty acres are cleared, and in excellent farming order; two hundred acres of this is *RICH SWAMP LAND*, yielding abundantly *CORN, PEAS, COTTON & SMALL GRAIN*, and the remaining fifty acres is *UPLAND*, producing the usual products of our best upland.
The uncleared land is well set with *PINE, OAK, HICKORY, CYPRESS AND ASH.* Ton Timber and Cypress Shingles may be made in great abundance. Four crops of *TURPENTINE BOXES* are cut, few of them older than two years; at least six tasks of good Trees are yet to cut.
The range for stock is good. It is in a good neighborhood and near to houses of public Worship of different denominations.
The water is fine. Upon the premises are *A LARGE & COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, KITCHEN, NEGRO CABINS, BARNS, STABLES AND ALL OTHER NECESSARY OUTHOUSES.* Further description is unnecessary, as no one will purchase without an examination, which is solicited from any one wishing to purchase. Terms easy and accommodating. Address the subscriber at Long Creek, or enquire of him on the premises.
Jan. 5th, 1858—19-tf JOHN F. MOORE.

NOTICE.
ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1858, under a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, granted at December term, 1857, I will sell at the residence of the late Daniel Alderman, at public auction, *FOUR NEGROES*, for division. Terms six months credit, with approved notes and security.
JAMES H. ALDERMAN, Adm'r.
Jan. 7th, 1858 19-2t*

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against buying from or trading with James M. Melton for any note, purporting to be given by the subscriber, as no such note is held by said Melton. Any note of this kind offered by him must be forged. D. R. GORNTO.
Jan. 4.—100-1t—19-2t*

BROOMS! BROOMS!
20 DOZ. N. C. BROOMS, made at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Raleigh. Sold at wholesale and retail, by GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Dec. 25

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.
IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.
In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.
Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines; while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.
Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.
Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.
My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be
ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES
of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.
My price of upscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.
☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January, 1858.*
A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Sept'r 1, 1857.
N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States, for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of N. Y., from which the fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 per barrel. Terms Cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicant.
☞A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited. Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 COURTLANDT STREET,
Dec. 18, 1857—16-2m New York.

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.
IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity for Bladen county, made at the late Fall Term thereof, the undersigned as Clerk and Master will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Jonah D. Russ, to wit:
350 Acres of Land on the North East side of the Cape Fear River, about 36 miles above Wilmington, whereon the said Jonah D. Russ lately resided, 150 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, having thereon a good two-story Dwelling House. The dwelling is pleasantly situated, and commands a fine view of River and Plantation.
Also, 350 Acres in different adjoining tracts, situated in the White Oak Swamp, about one mile from the River Plantation, with some improvements thereon. This tract is said to be equal in productiveness to any Swamp Lands in the State, and easily reclaimed.
Also, several other tracts of back Land, and convenient to the foregoing tracts, the whole constituting a desirable situation for farming, with convenient market facilities.
Terms—Six months credit, purchasers executing satisfactory, with interest from date of purchasing.
K. McLEOD, C. & M. E.
December 18th 1857. 17-ts

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

New Hampshire.
We observe that some of our cotemporaries announce the passage of resolutions of a certain character by a State convention of New Hampshire held on Tuesday. It was not a convention, but a meeting of the democratic State committee, who adopted three resolutions upon the political questions of the day. The first endorses the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the second expresses the opinion "that no constitution ought to be imposed upon them [the people of Kansas] or the people of any other Territory, until it has received their express approval;" and the third, fully sustaining and endorsing the administration, is as follows: *Union.*

Resolved, That the democracy of New Hampshire have abiding confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Buchanan and his constitutional advisers, and in their fidelity to the great principle upon which they came into power, and we pledge to them our cordial and unwavering support in all their efforts to carry out those principles in the administration of the government.

From the Washington Union.

Interesting Narrative of the Escape of Dr. Hurt.

We announced on the 15th December last the safe arrival in the camp of Col. Johnson of Dr. Garland Hurt, Indian agent, the only United States officer who remained in Utah Territory at the time the other officers withdrew last spring. The subjoined narrative of his escape from the Mormons [redacted]ead with interest:

To Col. Albert S[redacted] Commander-in-Chief of the [redacted]

SIR: Having [redacted] the Indian settlement on Spanish Fork, [redacted] of Utah, somewhat precipitately, and re[redacted]mand on October 23, after wandering for twe[redacted]ays through mountains and deserts, in company with Utah Indians, I venture to trouble you with a brief statement of the circumstances which induced me to abandon the agency and intrust my life to the care and protection of the savages.

For some time previous to my departure, it had been the settled opinion of the people of Utah that the troops could not get further than Green river this season. Consequently, I concluded that the territorial officials would not venture to cross the mountains before spring; and under the embarrassed condition in which the retention of the mails, and the very unsettled state of governmental relations with Utah, had placed me, I deemed it important to seek an interview with them before the winter set in; and as I had been previously advised that no person would be allowed to leave the territory or cross the mountains without the humiliating ceremony of applying to Brigham Young for a passport, the alternative of organizing an Indian escort suggested itself to my mind—the first conception of which grew out of the deep concern which these untutored creatures had for some time manifested for my safety.

And I was the more inclined to avail myself of this suggestion from the fact that several chiefs of the Uinta country were then on a visit at the farm soliciting me to accompany them to that valley for the purpose of inspecting the adaptation of its climate and soil to the cultivation of grain, as they had become much pleased with the course of policy we were pursuing towards the Indians in Utah county. On the morning of September 27, while I was yet discussing the propriety of this resolution, some half dozen of the natives rushed into my office exclaiming, "Friend, friend, the Mormons will kill you!" and pointed to the window on the eastern side of the house. On looking out, to my surprise I saw from 70 to 100 armed dragoons stationed in the road about a mile from the house; and, as I did not manifest quite so much concern as the Indians thought the occasion justified, they caught hold of me and gave me to understand that they would not let me stay any longer.

I commenced arranging my official papers so as to be able to remove them instantly, if necessary, for I did not understand what it all meant. In a few seconds another Indian ran in to inform me that the Spanish Fork Canon was full of Mormons, armed with guns and pistols, who said that they were going to kill me; and he had scarcely time to tell his story when another came in great haste and said that a Mormon Squaw at Springville had told him to run and tell me that the Mormons intended to kill me. He also reported a large body of armed men on the road between Springville and the Indian farm. It was also reported by another Indian that the Mormons at Payson, the town on the south, were all in arms, altho' it was the Sabbath.

The Indians would not quit my room, but began to gather up my bedding and wearing apparel, when my interpreter came into the apartment in an evident state of excitement, and exclaimed, "Doctor, you're gone in!" I asked what it all meant. He said it was understood all over the country that I was about leaving with the Indians, and handed me a note from Mr. Butler, the Bishop of the Spanish Fork settlement, stating that he had learned from various sources that I intended going out with the Indians in violation of the martial law now in force. He felt it his duty to inform me that I could not leave; that they had resolved to enforce the law at all hazards. I regret having mislaid this letter, but the above is its purport, which revealed to me the meaning of so much military array. To think that an officer of the government should be thus menaced while in the peaceful discharge of his official duties could not fail to excite in the bosom of any one possessed of a spark of patriotism feelings of the most indignant scorn. To be detailed by force, and used as a tool in a most treasonable opposition to the laws of the country, as occasion might require, or to fall a victim to that brutal revenge which seeks gratification only in the sacrifice of life, was too humiliating to contemplate for a moment.

I determined to extricate myself or die in the attempt, and turned to ask some one to bring my horse; but when I reached the door I found that the chief's son, a sprightly boy, had already performed that service. While he was saddling him, I gathered my papers and wearing apparel, threw them into some meal sack, and pitched them out of doors to the Indians, who all seemed eager to assist me in my escape. In the presence of an armed populace I set out with three Indian youths whose names are Pete, Sam, and Shower Shockets. Mr. Joseph P. Waters, of Salt Lake City, also accompanied me. Instead of going east, as our enemies expected, we took a western course; but when it was discovered that we intended to reach the mountains by a circuitous route, some half dozen persons on horse back came out from the town of Payson, to tap our course just ahead of us. We wheeled short to the right; but just in our front lay a small stream, so deep and miry that stock were not in the habit of crossing it.

I urged my horse, and he attempted to clear it at a single bound, but, failing to reach the opposite bank with his hind feet, he fell back into water and mud over the top of his hips. I alighted upon the bank over his head, and, by pulling at the reins, assisted him in extricating himself, which he did after several desperate struggles. My comrades spurred down the stream a little way, and had better success. Our pursuers were by this time within three or four hundred yards of us. I mounted in haste, and soon found to my great satisfaction that the stamina of the noble animal had not been exhausted, and that, although I had lost my spur in the struggle, I could dispense with its service.

At the distance of about two miles we reached the base of a low mountain ranging north and south. We gained its summit just as the sun was setting, and debating the propriety of pursuing further a western course; but just at this time a despatch was brought to us by two boys from the old chief, telling us to be sure to return to the farm that night. Under these circumstances, we determined to try a feint. We descended below the submit only far enough to hide ourselves; and then turned north and continued on that course for two or three miles, until we thought our pursuers were about gaining the top of the mountain. Then we turned upon the eastern slope, and dropped into a little hollow, where we waited for daylight to disappear. This completely foiled our enemies, for the ground was so hard and stony that they could not discover our trail.

When the half-grown moon began to shine upon the mountain slope, we re-mounted and bounded over the prairie toward the spot from which we had set out.—We reached the farm at 8, p. m., and found about one hundred of our red friends awaiting our return, who manifested great joy at our arrival. My first inquiry was where the Mormons were, when twenty voices shouted "Cotch-carry Mormon!" (Not here, Mormon!) I had left some forty-five head of horses and mules, and was about inquiring what had become of them, when I discovered that most of them had been mounted by the Indians. They then related how they had sallied out during the day, and driven the enemy from the canon by threats of what course they should pursue in case I and my comrades were murdered.

Taking some bread and meat that we found in the cellar, we made our escape that night up the Spanish Fork, in the direction of the Uinta country, and before 10 o'clock the next day had placed ourselves beyond the reach of our enemies. Before that hour in the morning we had also passed about 300 Indians, most of whom had left the farm the day before, and were halting to know the fate of "the American," as they called me.—Before sunset all my papers, clothes, &c., were put in my possession.

Hence I have been entirely dependent upon these poor untutored children of nature for life and sustenance. I have shared a liberal portion of their meagre hospitalities and crude sympathies; and though they were evidently conscious that they were unable to bestow on me the treatment to which I had been accustomed, they have manifested a devotion to my person and a regard for my safety in advance of their present knowledge of Christian civilisation.

When we left the Indian settlement the season was mild and salubrious, but as early as October 9th we encountered a severe snow storm which pelted without mercy upon the shivering skins of my naked escort.—Also, on October 12th and October 13th, in crossing the Green River mountains, we waded through snow knee-deep, subjecting my party to the utmost degree of privation and suffering. Yet, throughout, their attachment was unremitting, and they would often, around their camp-fires, assure me that if any attemp were made to take my life, they would die in my defence. The weather is now becoming intensely cold. Even as early as October 10th winter appeared to have set in with unusual severity, while in the mean time we had become short of provisions and were compelled to submit to extreme suffering from hunger during the last two days of our journey. Yet through all these privations, I had the satisfaction of being frequently assured that my companions would feel themselves amply compensated if they could only be the means of restoring me to my friends, and relieving me from that danger to which they had assured me that my life was exposed.

I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the Utahs to make a fair and candid exposition of these facts, for I doubt whether ever an agent of the United States in the Indian service has witnessed similar attachment to his person, or more loyalty to those laws and regulations which have been instituted for their government than has been manifest in this instance.

The absence of any one in charge of the superintendency of Indian affairs for Utah Territory, I trust, will constitute a sufficient apology for thus obtruding these facts upon your notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GARLAND HURT, Indian Agent.

How People Lived Only a Generation Ago.

Mr. Goodrich (Peter Parley) in his "Recollection of a Lifetime," thus depicts the life of his youth in New England:

"Money was scarce, wages being about fifty cents a day, though these were generally paid in meat, vegetables, and other articles of use—seldom in money. There was not a factory of any kind in the place. There was a butcher, but he only went from house to house to kill the cattle and swine of his neighbors. There was a tanner, but he only dressed other people's skins; there was a clothier, but he generally fulled and dressed other people's cloth. * * Even dyeing blue a portion of the wool, so as to make linsey woolsey for short gowns, aprons, and blue mixed stockings—vital necessities in these days—was a domestic operation.—During the autumn, a dye tub in the chimney corner—thus placed so as to be cherished by the genial heat—was as familiar in all thrifty houses as the Bible or the back log. It was covered with a board, and a cosy seat in the wide mouthed fire-place, especially of a chill evening. * * * Our bread was of rye, tinged with Indian meal. Wheat bread was reserved for the sacrament and company. * * * All the vegetables came from the garden and farm.—The fuel was supplied by our own woods—sweetscented hickory, snapping chestnut, odoriferous oak and reeking, fizzling ash. * * * *

Sugar was partially supplied by our maple trees.—These were tapped in March, the sap being collected and boiled down in the woods. This was wholly a domestic operation, and one in which all the children rejoiced.—* * * Rum was largely consumed, but our distillers had scarcely begun. A half pint of it was given, as a matter

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1858.

☞ *We are now forwarding bills for subscription, &c., due this Office, by letter, with the hope that the amounts will be remitted without delay.*

☞ Subscribers in town who do not receive their papers regularly by the Carriers, will do us a favor by leaving word at our office.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

The Coming Canvass.—Democratic Organization.

On the first Thursday in August next, the free citizens of North Carolina will be called upon to elect a Governor by general vote, and sheriffs and members of the Legislature in the several counties and Senatorial districts.

In one respect, the voting at the coming election will differ from all former occasions, inasmuch as no difference will be made in the *qualifications* of voters for members of the different branches of the State Legislature—the man who votes for Governor, Sheriff and member or members of the House of Commons, being entitled, under the amended Constitution, to vote also for Senator. In former times, while this matter of Free Suffrage was before the people as an open question, we repeatedly stated our reasons for believing in the justice and equity of doing away with what we considered an odious and anti-republican discrimination. Now that that discrimination has been done away with, and that by a vote of the people too decided to leave any grounds for questioning the popular will, we only refer to the matter at all for the purpose of keeping before our readers the changed position of affairs in connection with the coming elections in August.

Without a fair, full, frank and open understanding between the members of a party, harmony and good feeling cannot be expected or hoped for. Without organization, efficiency of action cannot be secured. The best plan that we know of for promoting these desirable ends is the coming together of the people themselves at fitting and convenient times and places, for consultation, the interchange of ideas, and the adoption of measures for furthering the objects in view.

For a long series of years it has been the custom of the Democracy of this county to meet on the Tuesday of March Court of the year in which a Governor and members of the Legislature are to be chosen, and then and there appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and at the same time take such steps for the organization of the party in the county as may meet the views of the majority. It is then that the holding of a county Convention is discussed and decided upon, together with the time and place of holding such Convention; how it shall be constituted, and what duties it shall perform, and with what powers it shall be clothed. It will be thus seen that these primary meetings are highly important in their character—that much of party harmony, and, consequently of party success, depends upon their action fairly representing the wishes of the party, and carrying out its views.

Aware of these facts, and anxious to discharge our full duty to our party, we have issued the call for the meeting at March Court, at the very earliest moment that we could, after the time and place for holding the State Convention had been determined upon. We shall keep this call before the public until the day for holding the meeting in March, and shall, from time to time, call attention to the same, in order that the attendance may be full, and that all may come prepared to act advisedly, after reflection and consultation.

The political events of the last few years ought to teach us the value of organization and the danger of laxity and supineness. In 1852 Franklin Pierce swept the country almost without opposition. Apparently the power and prestige of the Democracy was too great and too firmly rooted to be shaken for years, if ever. Yet a something stole upon our season of security, and our banner went down suddenly and unexpectedly where it had never faltered before. What then, did the Democracy do? Why, they organized—they went to work to regain the ground they had lost, and they regained it, by sticking to the party—by keeping clear of bolters and new lights, and men that came with plausible fallacies.

We have now before us the experience of the past.—Let us profit by it. We have seen our strength turned into weakness by want of vigilance. We have seen that strength gloriously regained by unity and organization. Let us not now listen to the specious talk of those who will tell us that there is no need for weariness and circumspection—there is always need.

We beg to urge these considerations upon the attention of the Democrats in all the counties to which our circulation extends. Different counties have different modes of organization, and of the efficiency and suitableness of such modes each county must judge for itself.—We can only press upon all the necessity and propriety of *some* efficient system for securing harmonious action and due concentration of strength. Indications too plain to be mistaken, leave no doubt that the canvass of the coming Summer will be marked by an attempt to divide and thus defeat us, since our opponents know that the united Democracy is invincible. Let us guard against this.

☞ There is one item of news in to-day's *Journal* which will be received with general satisfaction—the surrender of the balance of Walker's forces under Col. Anderson to the United States Frigate Susquehannah. The feeling of satisfaction arising from a knowledge of this result does not affect the question of the right of Commodore Paulding to act as he did. His act all condemn. The President, who is disposed to pursue a lenient course, pronounces it a "grave error"—others, ourselves among the number, cannot stop short of pronouncing it illegal and outrageous,—nobody can justify it, although many feel inclined, under all the circumstances, to palliate or apologise for it. But by the surrender of the handful of men left in Nicaragua one ground of painful apprehension is removed. Serious fears were entertained for the safety of Anderson's command, who might have fallen victims, at any moment to the barbarous vengence of a cruel and relentless enemy, and had such been their fate, we can easily imagine the thrill of horror and indignation which would have visited the whole American heart. We presume that these men surrendered voluntarily, or, speaking more accurately, sought protection, which our naval forces felt bound to extend

☞ That the people of the South feel an interest in the extension of the South, Southward—that they look to the tropical regions of Central America and the West Indies as affording a legitimate field for the expansion of Southern institutions and Southern power, there can be no sort of question. They look to these regions to form a counterbalance to the preponderating growth of anti-slavery power and anti-slavery notions and institutions within the present territory of the Union. Our new acquisitions will all be free-soil. Climate and and soil, and the price of labor decide that. The South must expand in a favorable direction, or she must retrograde in comparative power and importance. With the virtual monopoly of the Cotton raising business of the world, it only requires that the should obtain Cuba and Central America, to hold the virtual control of the sugar and coffee production. Thus firmly planted as the great tropical power, having possession of the indispensable elements of the manufacturing and trading prosperity of the globe, the South could rest secure in the interests, if not in the affections of mankind. The manufacturer of Manchester in old England, or in New England, may now talk abolition while he spins slave-grown cotton. Let him only sip his Southern slave-grown coffee from the Southern State of Cuba or Nircaragna, or Costa Rica—let the merchant feel that his warehouses are filled with tropical products which we control or are transported over an isthmus filled with our negroes, and the bonds of the canting hypocrites would be doubled.

It is useless to argue these things on abstract principles of law. They stand recorded in the book of nature—they are physical and moral facts, not arguments or speculations. They lie at the bottom of all the real, permanent sympathy with filibustering which is known to exist at the South. As for mere Walkerism—mere filibustering as connected with the man Wm. Walker, that is nothing. Walker could be dead, buried and forgotten in a week, whatever hot-headed friends may say or think. There may be managers behind who have their own ends to serve, but the real interest in filibustering at the South arises out of a restless feeling created by the comparatively slow growth of Southern power, and the dangerous preponderance of the North. The acquisition of the tropics gives us power and security.

KANSAS.—The *Baltimore Sun* has a report from Kansas *via* Washington City, which affirms that at the election for State officers of Kansas, held on the 4th inst., in pursuance of the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, the Free State ticket was successful, or at least such was the tenor of the returns so far as received.

We do not know how this may be. Perhaps it is so, and perhaps it is not so. Returns from Kansas territory are seldom reliable until full details have been received. And even then there is room for doubt. Tickets do not always represent men, and voters in Kansas are on the revolver principle, and fire off five to six loads.—There is one thing, however, which may be pretty certainly relied upon in this case, and that is that the Free State men have voted very generally, thus in effect accepting the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, so *that* difficulty is pretty nearly at an end, inasmuch as it oan no longer becontended that the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention are unrecognized by a majority or even by a respectable minority of the people of Kansas.

Others may be sufficiently sanguine to believe that Kansas can be ranked with the South. We cannot.—The strength of slavery is in the interest that men hold in that species of property. There is no slave property in Kansas—no strong slave interest—no inducement of profitable employment to draw slave labor to Kansas.—Slavery is not an abstraction—it is a commercial fact—it is dollars and cents. Let it cease anywhere to be dollars and cents, and who will care for it, or what strength will it possess? Now, slavery in Kansas, we take it, could be but an abstraction, not a substantial self-asserting fact. Therefore the maintainance of slave institutions there is a something for which we do not look nor hope. The expansion of slave institutions must be tropical. It must be South and South-west. Hence the South has, for months past, abated all effort in the direction of Kansas, and hence also her interest in Nicaragua.

But while we do not look for any permanent establishments of Southern institutions in Kansas, we do sincerely hope that the country may not be disgraced by the appearance in the Senate of "Jim Lane" and "Gov. Robinson," with whom we are threatened as the first Kansas Senators to be put in by the free State men of the Legislature of the new State.

County Meetings.

UNION COUNTY.—A meeting of the Democrats of Union county was held on Tuesday, January 5th. Resolutions were passed denouncing distribution, endorsing the course of President Buchanan, complimentary to Gov. Bragg, and in favor of Charlotte as the place for holding the next Democratic State Convention, to which delegates were appointed.

A preference was expressed for Hon. J. W. Ellis, as the first choice of Union county for Governor, but a pledge given to support the nominee, having full confidence that the Convention will present none for our suffrages but a true and tried Democrat.

JACKSON AND POLK COUNTIES.—Democratic meetings have been held in these mountain counties, and delegates appointed to the Democratic State Convention. At one of these meetings, a preference was expressed for Hon. W. W. Avery.

Horrible Murder.

We learn that on the 7th inst., Mrs. Neally, wife of David Neally, residing ten or twelve miles from Whiteville, in Columbus county, was brutally murdered by a negro man, the property of Mr. N. It appears that the negro was working in the woods near a log heap that had been prepared by Mr. Neally for the purpose of burning to make ashes for domestic purposes, and Mrs. Neally had gone to put fire to it, and while at the heap, after she had fired it, the boy struck her down, and dragged her on the burning mass of logs. Mrs. Neally, not returning to the house as was expected, her husband became uneasy, and made search for her; when he found her she was burnt nearly to a crisp, scarcely a particle of flesh remaining. The boy has been arrested, and lodged in Whiteville Jail, to await his trial at next Superior Court.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received the following letter on the subject, corroborating what we have stated, but somewhat more minutely:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1858.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Dear Sirs: It becomes my painful duty to make known a most foul and brutal murder committed in this county on the evening of the 7th inst. Mrs. Susan Neally, wife of Mr. David Neally, residing in the lower part of this county, went in the evening to put fire to a log heap, about a quarter of a mile from the house. Not returning as expected, her husband went to see what the matter was, (about two hours after dark,) and to his great surprise, found her lying on one end of the pile of logs, completely consumed, all but her legs and feet below the knees. I was called on to hold an Inquest this day, and summoned a Jury, and after a close examination, the Jury rendered a verdict of Death by Violence.

Suspicion rested on a negro man by the name of Joe, the property of Mr. Neally. I had him arrested, and on his way to Jail, he acknowledged the fact. He says he struck her three times with a wooden rake, then dragged her in the fire. Joe is now in Jail.

Your ob't serv't,
CHESTER ROCKWELL,
Coroner of Columbus county, N. C.

KANSAS.—The returns from the election in this territory on the 4th instant, are too confused and indefinite to admit of any reliance being placed in them. Such as they are, we lay them before our readers, who must form their own conclusions. We think it more than probable that the free State men have carried the day.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.—These artists, the most finished performers in their respective lines now living, will give a concert here on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Thalberg is the father of the present style of piano music and performance, and stands unrivalled in the brilliancy and finish of his execution. Vieuxtemps executes with more grace and certainty than Ole Bull, although the partizans and admirers of the Norwegian claim for him the possession of superior genius. They may be right, but the perception thereof passes the ken of common folks, and we rather think that to an audience Vieuxtemps will give a far greater amount of pleasure.

The vocal performers are spoken of in high terms, and will, no doubt, coutribute largely to the pleasure of the occasion. Beyond question, the concert will be one of the greatest musical treats ever offered to the people of Wilmington, if not, indeed, the very greatest, for artists like Thalberg and Vi[illegible] seldom hunt in couples, either possessing [illegible]ital, in reputation, to make the fortu[illegible]e in ordinary times. The tickets—we [illegible] about the price of tickets—you may see a two [illegible]ill again, sometime or other—you may never have another opportunity of attending such a concert.

☞ The Eighth of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, would appear to have been celebrated with considerable spirit throughout the country, if we may judge from the reports in the papers. By the way, now we think of it, we noticed the Oak City Guards of Raleigh, out on parade on the 8th. We need not say that they made a fine appearance, but could not help remarking that they labored under the same difficulty with our Companies—finding it almost impossible to get a full turn-out.

☞ The landing of the one hundred and fifty men of Walker's expedition brought home in the Saratoga, and cast adrft at Norfolk, is deeply resented by the citizens of that place. The men are absolutely paupers, without money, without resources, nearly without clothes, many in bad health, and not a few reckless and purposeless men. It is more than probable that the majority were led to engage in the expedition as a last effort to mend fortunes which could not be rendered more desperate.

QUEER CONJUNCTIONS.—Henry A. Wise is out in a long letter addressed to the New York Tammany Society, in which he takes ground against the Lecompton Constitution. Hon. George E. Badger is represented by the New York press as openly denouncing the Lecompton Constitution as a flagrant swindle. He sustains Mr. Douglas.

Washington letter-writers hint at an understanding and the existence of a deep political plan between Messrs. Douglas and Wise. But what can Mr. Badger promise himself? Perhaps the pleasure of differing from a Democratic Administration may be a sufficient motive—perhaps the hope of Democratic divisions may be sufficient reward. Who knows?

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow, for a copy of a pamphlet "Memoir of the Proposed Territory of Arizona, by Sylvester Mowry, U. S. A., Delegate elect."

This is better known as the "Gadsden Purchase," being a tract or strip of land six hundred miles long, by about fifty wide, and having an area of thirty thousand square miles, or three-fifths as large as North Carolina. The parallel of 32 degrees North latitude, runs nearly through the centre of it, and it is said to contain the only available Southern route for a railroad to the Pacific.

LATEST NEWS

☞ Dates from Vera Cruz, to the 7th, and from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst., have been received at New Orleans by the steamer Tennessee, and a large party—consisting of a large majority of the people, outside the military force—had risen against the Tacubaya pronunciamento, overturning the constitution and declaring Comonfort sole and absolute dictator.

Comonfort left the capital on the 1st instant, at the head of a division of troops. His destination was unknown. Before his departure the organized ministry—among whom are Alecatrize, Esparta, Cerdo and Payno, together with most of the diplomatic corps, paid their respect to Comonfort on New Year's day. The British representatives were absent on this occasion, which fact has caused much surmise and remark.

A rumor of the death of General Alvarez prevailed.

Gen. Parodi had issued a proclamation against Comonfort. This action will have a tendency to make large levies on the troops. Vera Cruz has recalled the acceptance of the pronunciamento. Civil war appeared to be inevitable.

From the Mexican journals and letters received by the Picayune, it appears that the recent revolutionary proceedings of Comonfort, assisted by Gen Baez, in the city of Mexico, had been received with much disfavor in many of the interior portions of the country, and a large number of States had openly declared in the most violent manner against the new order of things. Many of the principal towns, including Vera Cruz, had also joined in opposition to Comonfort, and a formidable military coalition was in process of organization to assist in the movement against him. In several portions of the republic, troops were already in motion, and another change in the executive power appeared at the date of the latest advices to be imminent.

☞ The steamer *Empire City*, with dates from Havana to the 4th inst., arrived at New Orleans on the 12th. She reports the *Star of the West* having touched at Havana, from Aspinwall, for New York, with $1,500,000 in treasure. The U. S. steamer *Fulton* had arrived at Aspinwall, bringing news of the surrender of Col. Anderson and the filibusters under him at Fort Castillo, with the river steamers, to the frigate *Susquehannah*.

☞ Advices received at St. Louis on the 12th inst., report that the free State party in Kansas have elected their entire ticket for State officers. The Legislature is in some doubt, but the impression seems to be that they have also elected a majority of members. Reports were current that a call will be issued by the Legislature for the immediate assembling of the Constitutional Convention.

☞ Dates from Utah to first December, have been received. The United States troops were all at the winter quarters at Fort Bridger, except Col. Cook's command, which was forty miles distant, where a scanty supply of grass remained. The troops were comfortably stationed. The weather was very mild and good health prevailed, whilst there was a supply of provisions on hand sufficient to last till June. Two-thirds of the animals were dead. The Mormons were preparing to leave for the British possessions, and pioneer parties had already left.

Brigham Young sent a quantity of *salt* to Col. Johnston. The latter replied by the messenger that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter sent on a similar errand. Young also invited the officers to partake of his hospitality and spend the winter at Salt Lake City. It was positively stated that the Mormons will leave in the spring, and no increase of force is asked.

Governor Cummings had issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion. The trial of offenders will be the first means used, and that failing, resort to military power will follow. He commanded all armed bodies of men to disband and return to their homes, under penality of punishment as traitors.

☞ Resolutions have been introduced in the Nebraska Legislature, deprecating the action of the Lecompton Convention in failing to submit the constitution to the vote of the people, and expressing fears that the establishment of such a precedent may have an important bearing upon the character of our domestic institutions.

Resolutions endorsing the claim of F. Ferguson to a seat in Congress, in preference to Mr. Chapman, by whom it is contested, passed both Houses of the Legislature by a decided vote.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that Professor Hedrick, who was removed from his position in the University of North Carolina, on account of his avowal of abolition principles, has received the appointment of third clerk in the office of Mayor Tieman, the successor of Wood in the Chief Magistry of the city of New York.

☞ The aggregate amount of the failures in England during the pressure of 1857, have doubled that of the preceding pressure of 1847. The liabilities of the failed and suspended firms and corporations exceed fifty millions of pounds sterling.

NICARAGUANS.—Some strangers were in town yesterday, who stated that they had been out on the Nicaraguan expedition. The men appeared to be quiet, peacable enough people, differing in no wise from other folks thrown out of employment, and, we fear, pretty hard up generally.

☞ The steam corvette *Majoor*, built in Boston for the Russian Government, was launched on the 12th instant, and will proceed direct to the river Amoor.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.—Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The steamer Africa arrived here about noon to-day, from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ult. The steamer Fulton arrived out on the 24th.

The English bank rate had been restored to 8 per cent.

Later news from India had been received. Lucknow has been relieved after severe fighting. The insurgents had also been defeated at various other points.

Sir Colin Campbell had been slightly wounded, but would forthwith proceed to subdue Oude. All alarm, however, for the safety of the garrison and outposts there had ceased.

No failure of consequence had occurred in England since the previous advices. A better feeling prevailed under the banks' reduction of the rates, but the markets had been suspended for two days by the Christmas holidays.

It was said that the English and French governments were trying to settle the difficulty between Spain and America in regard to the frigate Fenelana.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,300,000.

American securities are generally unchanged.

The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rates of discount to 6½ per cent.

Second Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. P. M.—The dates of India are to the 4th of December. The garrison at Lucknow was relieved on the 19th of November. The women and children and the wounded were conveyed next day to Cawnpore, escorted with flying columns, which encountered the insurgents at various points, but invaribly defeated them. Reinforcements also continued to pour in.

Twenty-four members of the royal family were executed at Delhi.

The British and continental news is generally unimportant. The British export During November show a grate falling off.

A further reduction of the French army has been decided upon.

The earthquake of Naples was less serious than at first stated, but it was attended with great loss of life and property.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Interesting Financial Advices—Important from India, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10th.—From the latest foreign journals by the steamer Africa, which arrived here to-day, the following interesting news was compiled expressly for the Baltimore Sun:

The London Times, in speaking of President Buchanan's Kansas sentiments in the message, says that there is a cautious balance and anxious determination to right himself on the question, and he succeeds not amiss, but the propping up is too transparent.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Financial accounts from all quarters are encouraging. No failures of consequence had occurred anywhere. T. B. Coddington & Co., iron merchants in the American trade, had resumed.

The bullion in the Bank of England shows ten millions seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and a reduction of the rate of interest to six per cent. was anticipated within a fortnight.

The latest telegraphic advices from Hamburg were cheering, money being abundant at easier rates.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced the discount on bills of exchange to 6½ per cent., and on loans to 7½.

The London Railway share market was steady. Liverpool ditto, and advancing.

Cotton closed buoyant, with an upward tendency.—Trade at Manchester was more active, but without improvement in prices. It was believed, however, that the reduction in the rate of interest would have an early and favorable effect on all branches of business. The reduction was not generally known until the business of the week had closed. At London the reduction had been acted upon in advance, and consols closed without variation. The joint stock banks had reduced the interest on deposits to six per cent.

The board of trade returns for the eleven months, ending with November, show an increase in exports, as compared with the same time last year, of fourteen million pounds.

FROM INDIA.—The advices from India are important. Lucknow was captured by the British forces on the 17th. The fighting commenced on the 13th, when two guns were captured and part of Jellabad destroyed. On the 15th, after a contest of two hours, Sir Colin Campbell succeeded in occupying Delkosah and Mortiniere. The enemy attempted to recover the position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss. On the 16th, the commander in chief advanced across the canal and took Secunder Bagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on Samuch for three hours, and the position was carried after an obstinate fight. Early on the 17th communications were opened with the barracks. A long cannonade commenced, and the "mess house" was carried by assault at 3 o'clock, and the troops pushed on and occupied the Montremahal before dark.

The British loss in the several engagements is said to have been only four officers killed and forty wounded.

The loss of the rebels is not stated. Sir Colin Campbell's attacking force numbered twelve thousand. The sick and wounded women and children were sent from Lucknow to Compore under escort.

Reinforcements were daily arriving, and all alarm for the garrison and outposts had subsided.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Post office Department has issued proposals for carrying the mails in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. The advertisement is the largest ever prepared by the government, making 127 columns of the Union. Very much additional service by railroad and river is required and thousands of weekly routes have been changed to daily and tri-weekly. The number of routes in these sections is probably twice as many as those advertised four years ago.

The Treasury Department to-day received from the engraver, and will issue to-morrow, 150,000 treasury notes of the denomination of $100.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, for confirmation, all the Rhode Island appointments.

The consideration of Mr. Clifford's appointment for the vacancy in the Supreme Court will be resumed to-morrow.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered by this tribunal:

By PEARSON, J. In Campbell v. Campbell, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Purvis v. Wilson, from Bertie, reversing the judgment. Also, in Carter v. Prevatt, in Equity, from Robeson, dismissing the bill. Also, in Hall v. Robinson, in Equity, from Bladen.

By BATTLE, J. In Woodhouse v. McRae, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Perry, from Currituck, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Dean v. Martin, in Equity, from Robeson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Swindell v. Bradley, in Equity, from Bladen, reversing the order appealed from.—*Raleigh Register.*

Convention of the Soldiers of 1812.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 8.—A convention of the soldiers of 1812, was held in this city to-day. A memorial was adopted, asking Congress to make an appropriation to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the frontier Indian wars at the same period. It was stated by several speakers that a number of men who were engaged in the war, and were residing now in the West, were in necessitous circumstances, and that it is no more than justice that Congress should afford them aid. After mutual salutations, and the renewal of old acquaintanceship, they adjourned to meet again at this place on the 4th of March next.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 22d of February last, calling for all the correspondence with John W. Geary, late Governor of Kansas territory, which had not been previously transmitted; also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting estimates of the cost of improvements of certain rivers and harbors in the State of New York.

Mr. Houston submitted a preamble and resolution, requiring the President of the United States to enforce the provisions of the act of February 28, 1855, to promote the efficiency of the navy, in the cases of the fifteen officers constituting the naval retiring board.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President under the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," in respect to dropped and retired naval officers. A long discussion ensued, and the joint resolution, having been amended, was read a third time and passed. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House refused yesterday to suspend the rules—yeas 113, nays 95,—so as to permit Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, to introduce for reference to the committee on Military Affairs, a bill to increase the military establishment of the United States by the addition of five new regiments. After the passage of a resolution terminating debate on the President's message at 1 o'clock on Thursday next, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the message, the question being on the motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, to refer certain portions of it to a select committee. Mr. Grocsbeck, of Ohio, addressed the committee at length in defence of the capture of Gen. Walker, contending that it was not a violation of our neutrality laws. After which Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.—*Union.*

Congress—Tuesday.

SENATE.—Mr. Foot introduced a bill granting relief to certain officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 and of certain Indian wars. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill explanatory of the "act in addition to certain acts granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1855. The bill to repeal the act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases was considered and passed. The joint resolution to extend the operation of the second section of the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," was taken up, amended, and passed. The vote by which the Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," in respect to dropped and retired officers, was reconsidered.

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A message was received from the President transmitting information concerning the arrest of General Wm. Walker in Nicaragua; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, except that portion of it which relates to the obedience of Commodore Paulding and other officers of the navy to the regulations of the Navy Department, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Also, a message from the President transmitting a copy of the constitution of Minnesota; which was referred to the Committee on Territories. On motion of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the President's message, the question being on the motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, that certain portions of it be referred to a select committee. The committee was addressed by Messrs. Kellogg of Illinois, Moore of Alabama, Thompson of New York, Warren of Arkansas, and Curtis of Iowa; but before the latter had concluded his remarks the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Jesse Jones, agent of Majors and Russels, had been released by the Mormons and sent to Col. Johnston's camp. In passing through the different canons he was blindfolded by the Mormons to prevent him from obtaining a knowledge of their manœuvres.

A letter dated at a camp of Col. Cook's command, while *en route*, makes no mention of being molested by the Mormons.

Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Advices from Kansas of late date state that Gov. Robinson and Gen. Lane were in favor of voting at the election on the 4th inst. for State officers, on the ticket nominated by the bolters from the free State convention.

Walker at Richmond—The Lecompton Constitution.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—Walker the filibuster, is here as the guest of Roger Pryor. The democratic members of the Legislature have a meeting to-night to take action in regard to Governor Wise's letter to the Tammany Society.

Resolutions have been offered in the Legislature, and printed, requesting the members of Congress and Senators from this State to endeavor to procure the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

China.

CANTON TO BE ATTACKED.—*Hong Kong, Oct.* 30.—A great change has come over the spirit of our affairs. The army destined for operations in China having been diverted and proceeded to India, the plan of operations has been changed. The body having proceeded to India, the head is now about to follow; and General Ashburnham will leave about the middle of November for Calcutta in the steamer Lancefield, taking his staff with him. The Commissariat staff will leave next month, leaving the whole arrangements for the war in the hands of the naval authorities. English and French ships of war continue to arrive, augmenting the allied fleets.—The steam transport, Imperador, with 500 Royal Marines, has arrived, and the Imperatrix, with a similar number, is near at hand, so that with the exception of the marines on board the Adelaide, and what are expected from Calcutta, it may be said that nearly the whole force is here.

To-morrow, or the following day, the naval force will move towards Canton, and I hear that the 15th proximo is the day fixed upon for the attack on Canton, which place, when carried—will be retained by us until the Emperor expresses a wish to open negotiations. His Excellency, Lord Elgin, remains on board the Ava, entertaining the French Minister and the Hong Kong community, and enjoying the amenities of life until duty demands his presence nearer the scene of action. Canton prostrate, it is probable the ruler of China will show a disposition to conciliate, and then the labors of of the noble Earl will commence, and his talents as a diplomatist be tested.

Kansas.

Black-republicanism is about to be robbed of the food upon which it has so long existed, and its leaders are likely soon to be deprived of the means by which they have been enabled, for the past three or four years, to keep the country in a state of trouble and commotion, and to manufacture for themselves capital upon which to operate at home. The wounds of bleeding Kansas are fast being healed, and in a few days, or weeks at furthest, the country may, we think, calculate on seeing this vexed and dangerous question pass forever from the theatre of national politics. Kansas will soon present herself for admission into the Union, and that Congress will promptly vote to receive her, there can be no doubt. All the advices from that country concur in stating that a majority even of the free-State men are now willing that it should be admitted into the Union with the Lecompton constitution; and it is hardly reasonable to suppose, this being so, that their self-constituted champions here—those who have threatened opposition upon the pretext that the constitution was not fairly submitted to the people—will throw further difficulties in the way. In fact, further opposition, under the circumstances, cannot have even the show of honesty, and can be attributed to no other cause than a desire on the part of those making it to keep up the slavery agitation as a means of promoting some personal or party purpose. If, then, Judge Douglas and those who have followed him in his late extraordinary course are honest in what they have said and done—if they are really and sincerely desirous of carrying out the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill—if they wish, as they profess to do, to act in concert with the administration and the democratic party, and with them honestly desire the difficult and dangerous subject of slavery to be forever removed from the halls of Congress, and peace and quiet once more restored to the country—let them come forward like patriots and democrats and welcome Kansas into the Union. Any other course will but serve to show the hollowness of their professions of devotion to the interests of her people, and to keep alive a state of feeling throughout the country that may end in the most disastrous consequences.—*Washington Union.*

From the Boston Post.

Spicy Correspondence—A True Wife.

We are assured by a friend who is personally cognizant of what he states, that the following piquant correspondence is genuine. A gentleman whose business calls him a good deal from home, is accustomed to give the custody of his correspondence to his wife, an intelligent lady, who, in obedience to instructions, opens all letters that come in her husband's absence; answers such of them as she can, like a confidential clerk, and forwards the rest to her liege lord at such places as he may have designed at his departure. During a recent absence of her husband, the lady received a letter, of which the following (omitting names, dates and places,) is a true copy:

"My Dear Sir: I saw a fine picture of you yesterday and fell in love with it, as I did with the original in W—— last winter, when I saw you more than an hour, though I suppose you did not see me among so many.—I fear you will think me forward in thus addressing you; but I trust you are as noble and unsuspecting as you are handsome and brilliant. Perhaps you would like to know something about me, your ardent admirer! Well, I am not very good at description, but will say I am not married, (though you are, I am told.) My friends tell me I have *not* a pretty face, but only a good figure. I am rather *petite*, have black eyes, black hair and a dark complexion—that is, I am what is called a 'brunette.' I am stopping for a few weeks with my brother-in-law and sister in this town, and I dearly wish you would meet me there before I return to W——. At any rate, do not fail to write me at least a few words to tell me whether I shall ever see you again, and know you more intimately. Forgive my boldness, and believe me,

"Your friend, ——."

To this letter the wife, who, by the by, has not the least knowledge of the person to whom she is writing, made the following answer:

"Mademoiselle:—Your letter of the — inst., addressed to Mr. ——, was duly received. Mr. ——, who is my husband, directed me, when he left home some days ago, to open all his letters, and to answer any of them that I conveniently could. As you seem to be rather impatient, I will answer your letter myself. I do not think your description of yourself will please Mr. ——. I happen to know that he dislikes black eyes, and hates brunettes most decidedly. It is quite true (as you seem to suppose) that he judges of women as he does of horses; but I do not think your inventory of your 'points' is complete enough to be satisfactory to him. You omit to mention your height, weight, wind, speed, and [here the word is illegible.] Taking your charms at your own estimate, I doubt whether they will prove sufficiently attractive to draw him as far as B—— merely for the satisfaction of comparing them with the schedule. You say you trust my husband is 'unsuspecting.' I think that is his nature, but yet he is used to drawing inferences which are sometimes as unkind as suspicious. You say you are unmarried. My advice to you is, that you marry somebody as soon as possible. In most cases, I would not recommend haste; but, in yours, I am convinced there is truth in the proverb which speaks of the danger of delay. Should you be so fortunate as to get a husband, (which may God mercifully grant!) my opinion is that you will consider any woman, who should write him such a letter as this of yours, impertinent, and perhaps immodest.

"I will deliver your note to Mr.—— when he returns, and also a copy of my reply, which I am sure he will approve. I am, with as much respect as you permit,

Mrs.——."

From the Alta Californian, Dec. 5th.

Influence of California on Trade and Finance in the Eastern States.

One of the heaviest shipments of gold dust and specie ever leaving California went forward yesterday in the John L. Stephens. The enormous sum of two million seven hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty cents, is soon to pour into the distressed avenues of trade and finance, and proclaim to the world the continued productiveness of our gold mines. There is a volume of significance in this. It shows that the importance of California in the commercial world is beginning to be recognized; that the weight in the great bullion balance, wherein all things financial are weighed, is being estimated at its true value. It has hitherto been the pleasure of our sister States to consider us rather as a colony of New York, from which to draw revenue, pretty much as Earl Hillsborough determined to support England's ambition by taxing the American provinces. They are now finding that the community which they have so long chosen to regard as only their provincial workshop, or manufactury of gold, from which to obtain the means of indulging in luxurious habits and mad speculations is their main dependence from swamping in the waves which have closed over so many financial wrecks. In the countless articles on the "monetary panic" flooding the Atlantic press, we find California, with her golden treasures, always made the saving clause. Political economists, after learnedly enumerating the causes of the present disasters, and speculating upon the probable results, turn hopefully to California, and take courage in the prospect of the relief certain to arrive.

It is a little singular, to say the least, that to California and her gold should be attributed the unexampled prosperity, and the succeeding calamities of the Eastern States; and, finally, that from the same source should issue the remedy. This, however, is to a great extent the case. Previous to the influx of gold, the reign of dissipation which has prostrated the principal Atlantic cities, had not commenced. The country had not yet aroused itself entirely from the lethargy produced by the revulsion of 1837, and the bankrupt laws of 1841. Merchants remembered that dismal epoch, and were rather disposed to dread its occurrence than to tempt fate by renewing its causes. So matters moved along, soberly and steadily, until the Mexican war, and the consequent California excitement. Then commenced an era of wild and baseless speculations, social extravagancies and a frantic haste to get suddenly rich, such as this country has never before witnessed.

The flood of gold poured into the lap of the Atlantic States. Prices of goods, rents, hotel rates, public amusements, salaries, wages, and dress, were soon enhanced two hundred per cent. above the old fashioned prices. A multitude of banks, and stock and railroad companies, and western land associations, sprung like mushrooms, into life, and imbued the whole people of the Atlantic States with a rage for speculation. Bank issues founded upon nothing, and amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of millions, spread over the country and gave the semblance of general prosperity and thrift.—Credit was unbounded, and the more distant the pay-day, the better. All this false system of business, the marble palaces and splendid mercantile blocks of Fifth Avenue and Broadway, the costly equipages and expensive habits which tempted the clerk to live beyond his salary, and the poor working girl to expend her weekly gains in high-priced finery—all may be traced to the influence of California gold. Gradually the insanity of speculation overdid itself, and the consequence of rash ventures of great ship loads of goods to this country began to be felt in the failure and loss of credit of houses known to be engaged in the California trade. The mania for choking our markets with goods was carried to such an extent two ships would sail from adjacent ports loaded with precisely the same cargoes—rival houses, emulated and guided by each other's folly, hoping to hit the market, which both doubted of finding, but of which each supposed the other fully satisfied.

Commerce of the United States.

We published, a month or two ago, our usual comparatively imports and exports of the United States for the last fiscal year. We now redeem our promise of giving some farther particulars of this trade.

The following will show the exports to foreign ports of the United States, of breadstuffs and provisions, and the total shipments of cotton both in quantity and value, with the average value of the latter per pound:

Year ending June 30.	Breadstuffs and Provisions.	Cotton. Pounds.	Value.	Av. price. Cents.
1845	$16,743,421	872,905,996	$51,739,643	5.92
1846	27,701,121	547,558,055	42,767,341	7.81
1847	68,701,921	527,219,958	53,415,848	10.34
1848	37,472,751	814,274,431	61,998,294	7.61
1849	38,155,507	1,026,602,269	66,396,967	6.04
1850	26,051,373	635,381,604	71,984,616	11.03
1851	21,948,651	927,237,089	113,315,317	12.11
1852	25,857,027	1,093,230,639	87,965,732	8.05
1853	32,985,322	1,111,570,370	109,456,404	9.85
1854	65,941,323	987,833,106	93,596,220	9.47
1855	38,895,348	1,008,424,601	88,143,844	8.75
1856	77,187,301	1,351,431,701	128,382,351	9.49
1857	74,667,852	1,048,282,475	131,575,859	12.55

The number of bales of cotton shipped was 2,265,578 against 2,991,175 for the preceding year, and 2,303,403 for the year 1854–'5. The price averages higher than for any preceding year since 1839. This has increased the total value of the shipments, although the quantity is less than last year. A very instructive comparison of the difference to this country of a change in the export price is shown in the relative quantity and value shipped last year, and the year ending June 30th, 1855. The quantity is very nearly the same in both cases, but the value has gained over thirty-three million dollars.

We have also compiled a summary showing the quantity and value of the tobacco exported. Previous to 1855, the quantity was all reckoned in hogshead.

Year ending June 30.	Bales.	Cases.	Hogsheads.	Value.
1845	.....	.....	147,168	$7,469,819
1846	.....	.....	147,998	8,478,270
1847	.....	.....	135,762	7,242,086
1848	.....	.....	130,665	7,551,122
1849	.....	.....	101,521	5,804,207
1850	.....	.....	145,729	9,951,023
1851	.....	.....	95,945	9,219,251
1852	.....	.....	137,097	10,031,283
1853	.....	.....	159,853	11,319,319
1854	.....	.....	126,107	10,016,046
1855	14,193	13,366	150,213	14,712,468
1856	17,772	9,384	116,962	12,221,843
1857	14,432	5,631	156,848	20,662,772

The following will show the exports of rice from the United States to foreign ports, with the average price per tierce:

Year ending June 30.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Value.	Av. price ₱ tierce.
1845	.....	1 18,621	$2,160,456	$18 21
1846	.....	124,007	2,564,991	20 68
1847	.....	144,427	3,605,896	24 97
1848	.....	100,403	2,331,824	23 23
1849	.....	128,861	2,569,362	19 94
1850	.....	127,069	2,631,557	20 71
1851	.....	105,590	2,170,927	20 56
1852	.....	119,733	2,470,029	20 63
1853	.....	67,707	1,637,658	24 48
1854	.....	105,121	2,634,127	25 05
1855	19,774	52,520	1,717,953	28 43
1856	81,038	59,668	2,390,233	26 24
1857	74,309	64,332	2,290,400	24 35

Up to the year 1854, the exports of Rice were all reckoned into tierces, being chiefly shipped in that measure. During the last two years more has been sent out in barrels, but the value is given only in the aggregate.

To show the growth of our trade with Canada and other British Possessions in North America since the Reciprocity Treaty went into effect, we have compiled the following table:

Foreign trade with British North American Possessions:

Y'r ed'g.	Exports. Foreign.	Domestic.	Total	Imports.
June 30.				
1852	$3,853,919	$6,655,097	$10,509,016	$6,110,299
1853	5,736,555	7,404,087	13,140,642	7,550,781
1854	9,362,716	15,204,144	24,566,860	8,927,560
1855	11,999,378	15,806,642	27,806,020	15,136,734
1856	6,314,652	22,714,697	29,029,349	21,310,421
1857	4,326,869	19,936,113	24,262,482	22,124,296

Those who predicted that this Treaty would flood us with Canadian produce, for which we could profitably furnish no equivalent, must be satisfied from this statement, that their fears were totally unfounded.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.

The following just tribute to the merits of the above named Road is from a Wilson, N. C., Editor, Mr. E. H. Lake, written in April last, we cheerfully copy it as worthy of attention.

We have passed over this road a few times, and we pronounce it the best running Road between the North and South. Everything connected with it moves like clock work. The trains run with such precision, that the people along the road regulate their watches by them. The connections are all met. The accommonations are of a superior order; the conductors appear more like traveling companions, and study to render the passengers comfortable. The Superintendent is a gentleman, affable, and attentive to the interest of the Company. In Wilmington, the terminus of the Road, there is the most splendid eating establishment we ever witnessed. Finally, this road is in an excellent condition, and under the well directed supervision of its managers it must be regarded as the first Railroad in the United States.

Mr. Lake more recently, on the 4th of the present month, gives the following truthful description of the Road and of the watchfulness and assiduity of the Superintendent:

We have before called the attention of our readers to this excellent and well conducted road. It is one among the best roads between Montgomery and New York.—Its entire length is 162 miles. For so long a road it has the fewest curves of any with which we are acquainted. After you leave Wilmington, for miles, it runs on a straight line. Connected with this road there are 25 stations and a telegraph. At its beginning and terminus, there are two superb eating establishments. The cars of this road are roomy and spacious. In fine every thing connected with it, moves with precision. It is under the management of an efficient board of officers. The Superintendent, S. L. Fremont, has an eye to the interests of the Company, and the prompt and faithful manner in which he accommodates the public, commends and justly entitles him to the respect of all.

A Mountain of Glass.—The San Francisco Courier says:

"We have in our possession several specimens of glass taken from a hill situated about sixteen miles from the town of Napa, and on the creek of that name. The article possesses all the characteristics of glass, being both brittle and translucent. It is however, of rather a dark color, occasioned by the presence of oxide of iron.—Those well acquainted with the properties of glass state that the only operation necessary to make good marketable glass out of the article under consideration is to extract the small quantity of oxide of iron it contains, which can be readily done by melting, and an addition of oxide of manganese. In fact, experiments which have been made show that heating it to a red heat in a common stove has the effect to drive out the dark coloring matter with which it is impregnated.

"The hill or mountain from which this glass is obtained seems to be composed almost entirely of this material, and is capable for supplying the whole world for many years with glass."

H. L. Holmes, Esq.—This veteran Soldier of democracy is now on a visit to this place from Wilmington.—He looks fresher than he did 17 years ago, when he was astride of the same tripod which we ourselves at present occupy. Mr. H. was the first to unfurl the banner of the "North Carolinian," and present it to the public under that title as the champion of democracy and the defender of the rights of the State. Most of our readers well remember the signal ability with which he conducted the Editorial department of this paper. We heartily wish our friend's future career may be successful and happy.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Great Salt Lake City is laid out on a magnificent scale. It is four miles in length by three in breadth; the streets running at right angels, 132 feet wide, with side walks 20 feet in width. Each building contains an acre and a quarter of land; and a stream of pure water running through the city is made by an ingenious plan, to flow on each of every street, and to irrigate every lot.

Runaway Matches in Kentucky to be Prevented.—The following we copy from the Frankfort correspondence of the Louisville *Courier*:—

"A bill to prevent runaway matches was reported to the House this morning, by Mr. Houston, of Clarke. It commends itself to the prayerful consideration of all young men ambitious of paying for some young lady's board and hooped skirt-a-coats. Its main provisions are:—1st, fine and imprisonment for running away with a young lady under 18 years of age, and not marrying her; 2d, if he does marry her, he cannot get any of her property until she becomes of age, &c. It was made the special order for Wednesday."

Steamer Fare for Blooded Calves.—A Mr. Johnson, who owns a large ranch at Half Moon Bay, Cal., took out with him, by the last steamer, three blooded calves, for the purpose of improving his stock. The fare for the three from New York to San Francisco was $1,500. It is not said whether they were cabin or deck passengers.

The Marquesas Cannibals.—The British war sloop Vixen arrived at Honolulu, on the 21st of October, from Nukahiva. She reports that the French authorities at the Marquesas had had some difficulty with the natives in the celebrated valley of Typee, where the cannibals desired to sacrifice a woman on the occasion of some of their heathen orgies; but the French Governor interfering, saved the woman, not, however, without a show of resistance on the part of the natives, which resulted in several of them being shot before quiet was restored.—*Exchange.*

We commend the above "free and equal cittizens of Typee" to the kind attention of Bliss and Lovejoy. Here is an opportunity for them to put their "nigger epuality" doctrines into practice. Let them go, by all means, to Typee and preach "equality" to these cannibals. If they succeed in carrying out their views practically, what a renown is in store for them! but if they get "chawed up," they will have not only the consolation of knowing that they were devoured in a good cause, but that there are a plenty more left in the world like them.

N. Y. Day Book.

A Merry Christmas in Jail.—On Christmas morning, the jailor of Marion county, Va., received the following petition from his boarders:

"We, the petitioners, do ask, and further pray your Honor do permit and grant us one quart of good old rye whiskey, with a sufficient quantity of aloes in the same, that we can make use of it as medicine, for the use of our depraved bodies, at our own expense. And we will forever pray."

The jailor benevolently furnished the whiskey, and it is written that the jail-birds had a merry time.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.—It is stated in the New Orleans Crescent that the sugar crop of Louisianna for 1857 will be from 225,000 to 250,000 hhds., against about 75,000 hhds. in 1856. Prices are, of cource, much lower than last year; but, nevertheless, planters will realize about $2,000,000 more from the crop of this season than from that of 1856, while consumers will also gain largely.

The Farmers of Wisconsin in a Tight Place.—One of the plans for building railroads in Wisconsin has been to induce the farmers along the route of a road to be built to mortgage their farms to the railroad company, and then the company sells the mortgages to raise money, guaranteeing to pay the interest and the amount of the mortgage when due. It is said that from 2,000 to 3,000 farms are mortgaged to railroads in Wisconsin; that the railroads cannot pay, and to release their farms will strip nine-tenths of them of the hard earnings of many years.

Temperature on Christmas Days for Sixty-Nine Years.—During a period of sixty-nine years the highest temperature on Christmas day was in 1829, fifty-six (56) degrees; 1830, fifty-two (52) degrees above zero; and the lowest was in 1788, 1811 1849, ten (10) degrees above zero on each day. Of the sixty-nine years there were twenty (20) on which the temperature on Christmas day did not fall below the freezing point of Fahrenheit's scale; and (28) years on which the temperature on Christmas day did not rise above freezing line. Our meteorolgical records now cover a series of seventy years, but Christmas day of 1799 is omitted

The Jewett Case Settled.—The Salem (Mass.) Register says that the case of the Rev. Geo. B. Jewett vs. the Concord Rail Road Company, has been settled. Mr. Jewett is to receive from the company an annuity of $1000 a year during his life, and should Mrs. Jewett survive him she would thenceforth receive $500 a year until her decease. The annuity is to be reckoned from the time of the accident, and it is said that a bonus of $1000 is added, making $2,500 the first payment. The suit was brought against the company to recover for personal injuries received by a collision of two trains. Mr. Jewett's son was killed by the accident; Mrs. Jewett lost a hand and was otherwise severely injured, and Mr. Jewett had to have a leg amputated twice.

A Predicament.—A correspondent says that the Administration is in as bad a strait with Walker as the man who drew an elephant for a lottery prize, and did not know what to do with him, when he had him. They have dumped Walker down at the White House, but there is no law to keep him in jail, and it won't do to have him running at large again. It is reported that Gen. Cass thinks Gen. Walker a "common nuisance," but that under the circumstances, he can only be abated by taking him back to Nicaragua.

Richmond Dispatch.

The Charleston Artesian Well.—The amount of water now discharged from the three-inch well at Charleston, is 90 gallons per minute, or 20,920 gallons per day. It is believed that by the applications of a force pump, this quantity can be increased to 300,000 gallons, and a committee of the Board of Aldermen recommends that the experiment be tried. Meantime a well is now being bored twelve inches in diameter.

In New York, a note or draft given by parties of undoubted credit is called "first class paper:" in New Orleans it is known as "fire proof;" and in Boston as "gilt-edged paper."

☞ We call attention to Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative advertisement. Without doubt the only remedy that can restore the hair to its pristine quality, and has given universal satisfaction. The Professor has the testimonials of hundreds of cases cured by this infallible restorative, and we can cordially recommend it to all who need to use this valuable preparation.—*Cincinnati Daily Sun.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES and by Druggists generally. [Jan. 12—107-2weod—20-2t

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ONSLOW,

Will be held in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, to be held at Charlotte, on the 14th day of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor. MANY DEMOCRATS.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive.*

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, *Sole Importer,*
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 20. 1857.—65-3mD 13-3mW.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!!

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¾ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—isf.

☞ "I can now indulge in the richest food with impunity, whereas, previous to its use, I was obliged to confine myself strictly to the plainest food."

Such is the experience of not only one of our customers, but of hundreds of persons here, in Philadelphia, New York, Montreal and Quebec, who have used *Bærhave's Holland Bitters* for Indigestion, Nausea, and Acidity of the Stomach. See advertisement. [Jan. 12.—107&20-1w.

MARRIED.

In Duplin County, on the 5th inst., by Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Dr. E. K. FAISON to Miss MARY E. MOORE, daughter of Daniel Moore.

In Bladen county, on Thursday, the 7th inst., by Thomas S. Lewis, Esq., Mr. ROBERT SMITH, to Miss REBECCA ELIZA PETERSON, daughter of Capt. William Peterson.

DIED.

In the vicinity of Wilmington, on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Mr. Reuben Melton, aged about 27 years.

In this town, Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH A. SAVAGE, wife of Mr. Timothy Savage, aged 58 years.

In Charlotte, on the 23d ult., Mrs. CATHARINE W., wife of John F. Hoke, Esq., of Lincolton, aged about 27 years.

Departed this life, in this city, on Sunday morning last, Mr. ISAAC CASON, in the 70th year of his age. The loss of so estimable a citizen by so sudden a death, has greatly affected the large circle of his relatives and friends. In all the relations of life he was exemplary to an extent which won the esteem of all who knew him. For many years he has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On last Sunday morning he sat reading the Holy Scriptures until a member of the family called him to breakfast. He closed the book and probably made an effort to rise. He was seen to throw up his hands and bend back until his head rested on the back of the sofa, and before aid could be obtained, he passed away without a word, or groan, or struggle. He had expressed a wish thus to die; and so peacefully did he depart from the Sabbath of earth to the Sabbath of heaven.

Commercial.

In Sampson County, on the first inst., GABRIEL HOBBS, in his 62d year.

In Sampson County, on the 2d inst., JENCY UNDERWOOD, wife of John Underwood, aged about 64 years.

In Newbern, on the 26 ult., Mrs. RACHEL CUTHBERT, aged 72 years.

In this town, this morning, at 5 o'clock, Mr. ALFRED DUDLEY, aged about 58 years.

SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE.

THE SUBCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A SECOND Hand Billiard Table. Apply to SHARPSTEEN & CORNEHLSEN.

Jan. 15th, 1858. 20-1m

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 4th inst., a negro boy named *LOVELESS.* Said boy goes by the name of *LOVE.* he is about 18 years of age, medium height, dark complected, spare built, stoops when walking, and a little bow-legged. He was hired to me by Washington Pridgeon, guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Jintz Pridgeon, on South River, where he is supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward of *TWENTY DOLLARS* for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him again.

JAMES M. LEWIS.

Brunswick county, N. C., Jan. 11th, 1858 20-3m*

MULLETS.

5 BBLS. OF PRIME, IN OAK BARRELS. LOW FOR CASH, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S,
Jan 15 No. 11 North Water street,

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHRS. BENNET FLANNER and R. W. BROWN, from New York:
25 bags Green Rio COFFEE;
20 bbls. C. Yellow SUGAR;
50 boxes Dairy CHEESE;
10 do English do.
10 kegs Goshen BUTTER;
4 bbls. Elephant OIL. Low for cash.
Jan. 15. GEO. H. KELLEY.

OATS.

400 BUSHELS PRIME QUALITY NOVA SCOTIA OATS—an excellent article for planting. Just received and for sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
Jan. 14th

EASTERN HAY.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES EASTERN HAY just received and for sale by
Jan. 14th STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER, & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞ Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE OXFORD GRAMMAR School will commence on the second Monday in January.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.

Oxford, N. C., Dec. 3d, 1857.—75-3w—14-6t*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, December Term, 1857.

ORDERED BY THE COURT THAT THE NEXT TERM of said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Second Monday of March next, shall continue for two weeks. Test,
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Jan. 12th, 1858 107-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of GEORGE H. KELLEY & BROTHER was dissolved this day by mutual consent, to end January 1st, 1858. All notes and accounts, we hope, will be promptly paid to either of the parties.

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I SHALL CONTINUE THE GROCERY AND COMMISsion business at the Old Stand, No. 11 North Water Street, and will keep on hand a well selected stock, and to do so shall sell for CASH as much as possible, and no accounts over 90 days. Full weight given and all articles warranted to be what sold for or money refunded.

GEO. H. KELLEY.

Dec. 30th, 1857 96-1m

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that at the Fall Term, 1857, of New Hanover Superior Court of Law and Equity, it was ordered that a Special Term of said Court be held on the last Monday in January next, and that said Special Term should continue two weeks.

Parties and witnesses upon the *State* Docket are not required to attend. Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.

Herald copy daily and weekly, and Commercial tri-weekly till court.

Nov. 17.—62&12-tc.

JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, *CONWAYBORO', S. C.*

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

Dec. 7—76-3m-15-3m*.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

Nov. 5th, 1857 62&10-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ₱ lb.	.00	@	25
Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
Bricks, ₱ M.	6 00	@	12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 75	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
Candles, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ₱ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
Cotton, ₱ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	8½	@	9
good mid'g	9	@	9½
mid. fair to fair	00	@	00
Cotton Bagging, ₱ yard	15	@	16
Rope, ₱ lb	8½	@	10
Corn Meal, ₱ bushel	00	@	75
Domestics, Sheeting, ₱ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ₱ lb.	21	@	23
Eggs, ₱ doz.	18	@	20
Feathers, ₱ lb.	45	@	50
Fish, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Flour, N. C. brands ₱ bbl.,			
Family	6 00	@	6 25
Superfine	0 00	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	5 00
Glue, ₱ lb.,	16	@	25
Gunny Bags,	12½	@	15
Guano, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ₱ lb.,			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	65	00	
5 tons and over, "	64	00	
Land Plaster, ₱ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
Grain, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	55	@	56
Oats	40	@	45
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 20
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	1 05	@	1 10
do. white	1 15	@	1 20
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ₱ lb.			4
Hides, ₱ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
Hay, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	80	@	90
N. River	65	@	0 75
Iron, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 25
Lumber, ₱ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	5 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
Molasses, ₱ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	28	@	30
do. Bbls.	30	@	35
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
Liquors, ₱ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
Naval Stores, Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 35
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 35
Hard	0 00	@	1 35
Tar, ₱ bbl.	1 10	@	1 30
do. in order	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 10	@	1 20
do. No. 3	0 00	@	90
Spirits Turp., ₱ gallon	00	@	37
Varnish, ₱ gal.	26	@	30
Nails, ₱ lb.,			
Cut			4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
Oils, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Pea Nuts, bush.	65	@	0 85
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ₱ bush.	60	@	70
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ₱ bbl.,	3 00	@	3 75
Provisions, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14	@	15
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	11½	@	12
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	10	@	10½
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do.	12	@	12½
Butter	25	@	28
Cheese	12	@	12½
Pork, Northern, ₱ bbl.,			
City Mess	18 50	@	19 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	20 00
Family do.	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	00 00	@	18 00
Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
Poultry,			
Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	30	@	35
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ₱ lb.	00	@	15
Sheep, ₱ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
Salt,			
Alum, ₱ bush.	30	@	35
Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground	85	@	1 00
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.			
Porto Rico	8½	@	10
New Orleans	00	@	00
Muscovado	8½	@	10
Loaf & crush'd	12	@	12½
Clarified and Granulated	10½	@	12
Soap, ₱ lb.	5	@	7½
Shingles, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 75
Common	2 25	@	2 50
Staves, ₱ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	@	13 00
Timber, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 50	@	7 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
Tobacco, ₱ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
Wool, ₱ lb.	17	@	20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ₱ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	25	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 55
Flour	00	25 @ 30
Rice, ₱ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 16
Cotton, ₱ bale	0 00	1 12½ @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ₱ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Wheat, ₱ bushel	0	0 @ 10
Lumber, ₱ M.	4 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	25	30 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	55 @ 60
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ₱ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ₱ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ₱ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ₱ M., as to size,	4 00 @ 4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	35	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ₱ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ₱ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ₱ M.	5 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF TH

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1858.

A trip to Raleigh is a small matter, and contains few incidents with which to bore the readers of the Journal. You go on the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road to Goldsboro', on a good road under the charge of a gentlemanly and accommodating conductor. You stop at the Hotel in Goldsboro' some hours,—if you go in the evening you remain until two o'clock in the morning, when you start for Raleigh, arriving at the latter place before five o'clock, not in an amiable mood, as no night traveler is. At the hotels you get enough to eat, and no fault to find with the grub, unless you are cross and cantankerous. We see no reason for grumbling, and as little necessity for puffing. Traveling is nothing in these latter days, even though you went to 'tother side of Jordan and bought a return ticket. Compared with flush times, the amount of travel now is next thing to nothing.

Raleigh does not appear to be much changed, and we actually heard talk of *hard times*, which do not appear to be confined to Wilmington. The capitol grounds are improved, and we are glad that something has been done for them. They will look very well in the summer. We may be wrong in our notion, but somehow we never did particularly admire Houdon's statue of Washington, of which a bronze copy has been procured and placed in the grounds. It may be mechanically accurate, and perhaps it is, for Houdon took his measurements very carefully, but still it never struck us as having the spirit or dignity of a work of art of a high order. How well the present copy has been made we cannot say. The color of the bronze is not now pleasant. It may, and no doubt will, improve with time. Its tints will be subdued and its color deepened, we suppose. It is now about the color of white pine, varnished on the wood, only the grain don't show.

The Supreme Court is in session and we saw several members of the bar from this and other sections of the State.

We had the pleasure of seeing Gov. Bragg and finding him in his usual good health and spirits. We believe it is his intention to reside permanently in Raleigh after his official term shall have closed. Gen. Brogden, the very efficient *Comptroller*, we found busy in his office.

We found Messrs. Holden & Wilson employed as usual in getting out the Standard, a paper which is eminently and deservedly successful. Our very limited stay prevented our making the acquaintance of our other Raleigh cotemporaries. We heard some talk about Governor, but we are opposed to doing any thing to forestall public opinion with reference to this matter, and we forbear remark.

At the depot at Raleigh, yesterday morning, we were pleased to meet D. K. McRae, Esq., who had just returned from the North—was even then, we believe, awaiting the delivery of his baggage. We were happy to remark evidences of more robust *health* than he exhibited when we had last seen him, just before his departure for Europe in '53. Mr. McRae will probably be a candidate for Governor on the distribution issue.

The Executive Committee met on Friday afternoon for the purpose of deciding upon the time and place for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

The Next State Convention.

On Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, the members of the Democratic Executive State Committee met at Raleigh, pursuant to the call of their Chairman, for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable time and place for holding the next State Convention of the Democratic party in North Carolina.

The following members of the Committee were present:—Wm. K. Lane, of Wayne, James H. White, of Gaston, R. S. French, of Robeson, R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg, W. H. Holden, of Wake, and James Fulton, of New Hanover, being a majority of the whole number.

After due consultation, the Committee fixed upon Charlotte as the place, and Wednesday, April 14th, 1858, as the time of holding said Convention, to which the Democrats in the different counties are respectfully requested to appoint their delegates.

It has long been the earnest desire of the West that a Convention shall be held in that region, and several meetings in that section have already expressed a desire to have it at Salisbury. It was represented to the Committee that under existing hotel arrangements it was very doubtful if a large assemblage could be accommodated at Salisbury, while it certainly could be at Charlotte—that, indeed, the Salisbury people, under these circumstances, preferred that Charlotte should be indicated.

In view of the prospective direct railroad connection between this section of the State and that of which Charlotte is the centre, our people in the Cape Fear region already feel an interest and curiosity in Charlotte and the surrounding counties, and it is hoped and believed that this Convention will subserve, to some extent, the mutual desire for a better acquaintance and more cordial relations between portions of the State which have too long stood aloof from each other.

We hope the Convention will be a full one. It will be held as late as convenient or right, and as early as the traveling will be well open, especially in the Western part of the State.

☞ The President sent to the Senate, on the 7th inst., his message and the correspondence relative to the arrest of Walker by Com. Paulding. A telegraphic dispatch to the associated press says, the President states that while Paulding committed a great error in the arrest of Walker, he was actuated by patriotic motives, and was desirous of promoting the interests of the country. He says that Nicaragua has sustained no injury by the act; that she alone has the right to complain, and that right it is evident she will not exercise.

A warm debate occurred after its reading, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Seward, Doolittle and Pearce sustained the President's views, and Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Brown, Pugh, Toombs and Douglas opposed them.

DR. MITCHELL'S SUCCESSOR.—The Raleigh *Standard* learns "that at a meeting of the Trustees of our State University, held in this City on Tuesday last, Prof. W. S. Martin was elected to succeed the Rev. Dr. Mitchell as Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.—There was sixteen Trustees present, and Prof. Martin was elected with great unanimity over several competitors of high pretensions. He is a native of Richmond, Va., and at present Professor of Chemistry in Washington College, Pa. He is highly recommended as an able and learned gentleman, and one fully competent for the position to which he has been chosen."

THE WEATHER.—The papers North are complaining of the cold weather. So far, we have had it remarkably mild for the season. Once in a while cold, then rain—then warm—then frost—but little ice. Last night we had sleet and rain—to-day the sun peeped out a while, and we have it somewhat pleasant.

A dispatch of the 7th from New York, says that it was snowing in the vicinity of Boston, Cape Cod, Portland and Exeter yesterday. The snow at Boston measured four inches. At Montreal the thermometer was 2 degrees below zero; at Sackville, N. B., 6 degrees below zero. At Portland and Calais, Me., the thermometer was down to zero.

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

Thomas Stevenson, of Kentucky, has been appointed Associate Justice of New Mexico, vice Perry E. Bacchus, of Virginia, resigned.

☞ Governor Powell has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky.

Kansas and Nicaragua.

These two tracts of country continue to form the leading topics of discussion in the press and in Congress.—The excitement, on the surface, appears to be as high as ever, yet the force of the wave has been spent for the present. All the elements of the storm can now be fully estimated, and men can rest in confidence of its blowing harmlessly over, should no new and unexpected circumstance arise.

In regard to Kansas, people in the States have learned to take the reports of both parties with many grains of allowance. If there be any faith in human testimony, the Oxford precinct returns exhibited a poll five times greater than the whole population of the county.—This was pro-slavery. On the other hand, anti-slavery precincts at the election for territorial delegate, polled impossible numbers of votes. All sorts of tricks have been resorted to—all manner of stories invented. As for instance:—Some time ago the anti-slavery party of Kansas held a Convention at Lawrence to decide upon the course to be pursued in regard to running candidates for State officers to be voted for on the 4th January, 1858, in pursuance of the Lecompton Constitution. The majority were for bringing out candidates and sanctioning the arrangement by participating in it. Jim Lane, seeing how things were going, slipped away quietly out of sight, and in a day or so an emissary of his appeared at Lawrence, bringing news from "the seat war." Lane he said was hemmed in by the Missourians and the United States troops—he and the free state men with him must soon be relieved or they would all be murdered. This put the Convention into a ferment—put peaceable thoughts out of their heads, and prevented their agreeing to peaceful participation in the election. As soon as this end had been accomplished, Lane made his appearance, having hardly left town, and certainly never having been at the "seat of war," there being no war. The most of the people of Kansas very probably voted at the election of the 4th in spite of Jim Lane's trick.

The question on the admission of Kansas as a State with the Lecompton Constitution, is very much complicated by the preamble to that instrument. If that preamble be insisted upon as essential, if it be claimed as forming an integral part of the Constitution, then it may subject the whole to the risk of rejection by Congress, without involving that body in any open violation of the letter, or, it may be contended, spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation. All that Congress has to do with the Constitution of a State, is to see that it is republican. All details are for the people themselves. All States are constitutionally equal, and new States have a right to insist upon being shackled with no restrictions not imposed upon old ones. There is no provision in the body of the Constitution submitted by the Lecompton Convention not already included in the Constitutions of some one or other of the existing States, and therefore no valid objection can be urged against it on that score. With these provisions, affecting only the people of Kansas, Congress can properly have nothing to do. But the preamble is different. It is in the nature of a bargain to which the United States is a party.

The legal right of a State to tax any public lands or other property of the United States has never been admitted by the General Government, yet it has been the invariable rule for each new State on applying for admission, to make a formal surrender of any claim to do so, and as an equitable consideration for the protection afforded to such property by the State, Congress has granted to each new State a small per centage of the sales of government lands within its borders, together with certain reservations for school purposes and for the seat of Government. The preamble to the Constitution of Kansas waives, on behalf of the new State, all right or claim to tax the property of the United States, upon condition that Congress shall grant certain lands for railroads and other purposes. It is a bargain offered to the United States and to Congress as custodian of the public property. It is a bargain to which we certainly should be unwilling to accede. It asks too much altogether, and Congress, as the party from whom too much is asked, may fairly refuse to ratify this bargain. If this preamble, this bargain, be insisted upon as indispensable, it may defeat the admission of the new State. If the Constitution can be taken without it, it will pass through the present Congress we think, and the matter be at rest. Otherwise, much difficulty may arise. Appearances now favour the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, minus the land grab game.

About Nicaraguan affairs we have not seen any reason to change our opinion. Paulding did wrong. People are getting tired of Walker. In Washington the shrewdest Southern men are free to admit that the General is not the man—that in fact, he is a person of no sort of force. His own Junta are tired of him, and, no doubt, glad to get rid of him. Some talk will be made, but no change will be effected in the neutrality laws.—Walker thwarted the best efforts of President Pierce at legally Americanising the Isthmus, and had almost thwarted Mr. Buchanan. People begin to see this, and the present tempest will blow over very soon. In a few years diplomacy will have done what fillibustering has failed to effect.

Shipwreck.

We clip the following from the ship news column of the Boston Advertiser:

"A letter from Capt. William H. Aldrich, of Brig F. B. Beck, of and from Providence for Apalachicola, (which put into Key West on the 24th ult.,) states that on the 17th of December lat. 27 36, lon. 78 07, fell in with the wreck of a barque, dismasted and waterlogged, upright and apparently lumber laden; foremast gone about eight feet above deck, mainmast standing with the yard across, mizen mast gone in the futtock band, bowsprit and head gear all gone, as well as chains and anchors. She had a full poop, painted white, with the shear of the hull, and had patent side lights; was American build. Could not make out her name, but the port from which she hailed ended in "TON." Her bulwarks and rail were gone amidships on both sides, and had probably been boarded, as the rigging was gone from off the mainmast. [Possibly barque L. & A. Hobart, of and from Wilmington, N. C., for Cardenas, which has been missing since the 9th of September last."]

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Governor's message to the Legislature now in session at Harrisburg, speaks of the finances of Pennsylvania as being in a very satisfactory condition. The public debt has been decreased $2,000,000 during the past two years. All demands on the Treasury for the last year has been paid from revenues derived from ordinary sources. The tax of one-quarter per cent. realized from the banks paid the expenses of the extra session, and left $35,000. The Governor suggests a reform in the banking system; also a modification of the tariff, giving more liberal protection to manufacturers, particularly the iron interests.

FAYETTEVILLE.—The following gentlemen were, on the 4th inst., elected Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville, for the year 1858:

Archibald McLean, Esq., Mayor.

COMMISSIONERS.

Ward No.	1.	J. Sundy.
" "	2.	M. McKinnon.
" "	3.	E. L. Pemberton.
" "	4.	J. McGilvery.
" "	5.	A. A. McKethan.
" "	6.	Wright Hoske.
" "	7.	William Warden.

FROM UTAH.—A dispatch in the papers by this morning's Northern mail, dated St. Louis, Jan. 7th, says "that an express passed through St. Joseph with dispatches from Fort Leavenworth stating that a superior body of Mormons had overpowered Col. Cook's command while passing from Ham's Forks to Ft. Bridger, butchering 200 and taking a number prisoners, and hanging all the officers captured. This report is doubtless false, or at least must be greatly exaggerated."

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the paper, located at Raleigh, and edited by Rev. Mr. Heflin, for the North Carolina M. E. Conference, has entered upon its third volume, and, we hope with a prospect of success, as it evidently deserves a very liberal patronage from at least the members of the M. E. Church of this State. It is issued at the very low price of $1 50 per year, *strictly in advance.*

☞ A dispatch from New York, dated the 6th inst., says, upon the authority of the "Herald," that rigid instructions were sent South, yesterday, to Collectors, Marshals and attorneys, to prevent the departure of all filibusters, and strictly enforce the neutrality laws.

☞ The "Persia" sailed from New York on the 6th inst. for Liverpool. She took out $2,000,000 in specie.

Later from Havana.

The sloop of war Cyane, from Port au Prince, via Havana, has arrived at Norfolk. Officers all well, but fifteen of the crew are sick.

Capt. Mayo, of the brig Packer, late a prisoner at Cape Haytien, came a passenger.

The Cyane also brings the remains of late Midshipman Brodhead.

There has been no death on board the Cyane for twenty-two months.

The Spanish squadron was still at Havana. Three hundred men had died from fever on board the vessels of the squadron.

There was considerable fever still at Havana, and several of the opera troupe were down with it.

The steamer Fashion still remains at Havana.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 23d Dec., arrived at New York on the 6th inst.

The political news is said to be important. The President's message has been favorably criticised by the European press. More failures had taken place—some of them very heavy. Discounts were daily made at 8 per cent., and a reduction by the Bank of England to this rate is anticipated. A better feeling prevailed in the London market. A reduction to five per cent. by the Bank of France was looked for. Financial matters had greatly improved in Hamburg. Upon the whole, money matters over the water appear to be getting easier, which will have a decided effect in this country.

Cotton had advanced ¼d. in Liverpool, closing firm with a large speculative inquiry.

There is nothing later from India. The East India Company has been formally notified of the English Ministers' intention to terminate the double Government in India.

An earthquake in the Kingdom of Naples, had been particularly severe in the towns of Palermo, Potensea, and Kola. Numerous villages are half destroyed. A despatch says that thousands have been killed, but it is supposed that the account is somewhat exaggerated.

Further Foreign News.

We subjoin the following additional extracts from our English papers to the 23d ult., by the Atlantic:

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.—Consols fluctuated somewhat on Tuesday, the 22d, but finally closed at an advance, the latest sales being made at 93⅛ a 93¼.

The money market was still easier; good bills were sought after at 8 per cent., and in some few instances they were done at 7.

From the London Times' City Article.

TUESDAY EVENING.—Little doubt is entertained that when the banks determine to reduce their rate of discount it will be to 8 per cent., and the probability seems to be that even that step will speedily have to be followed by another of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify it at once.

Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of the dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter, that it will be announced before the close of the year.

At a meeting of the joint stock banks committee it was resolved to recommend a reduction to six per cent. of the interest allowed on deposits.

The suspensions announced are those of Lloyd Brothers, of London, picture dealers and exporters to the United States, liabilities not stated; Schwabe & Co., of Glasgow, liabilities £30,000; Wm. Reid, wholesale grocery, Edinburg, liabilities £30,000; Pinto Basto & Co., Spanish merchants, and Von Specht, foreign merchant, London, liabilities small.

The banks continue to accumulate gold in large quantities. Over £200,000 was received on 22d.

At Hamburg the rate for best bills ranged from 4 a 6 per cent.

The rebound in consols from the lowest point in October had been equal to 7½ per cent., and it had been rather more rapid than in 1847.

A deputation from the governments of Sweden and Norway had arrived at London with a view of obtaining financial aid to the extent of, it was supposed, £500,000, with which to prevent the permanent break up of some of the extensive establishments which have lately failed in those countries.

The London Times of the 22d reports American securities as without alteration on the previous day, and gives the following as the business done: Illinois Central shares 14 a 13½ dis.; do. seven per cents, of '75, 77; N. Y. Central shares 72.

[By British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph.]

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, Dec. 23d.—The Daily News says it is universally felt that a reduction of two per cent in the bank rate is imminent. The interest of the speculators in the stock markets would be best promoted by an immediate reduction to that extent, but the more reasonable expectations of the public will probably be satisfied if the directors lower the minimum rate to 9 per cent next Thursday, and to 8 per cent. on the following Thursday—the last day of the year. The demand at the bank up to this afternoon continues light, and from the magnitude of repayments to the establishment its reserve must now be largely increased. The total stock of coin and bullion is calculated to be now approaching £10,500,000.

In the discount market the current rate for good bills is about 9 per cent., but numerous transactions take place as low as 8 per cent. When the banks reduce their terms, the rates in the open market will probably be still lower. The downward movement in the value of money on the continent seems to have fairly set in.

The News also notices a sensible improvement at length in the produce market. Yesterday (Tuesday) there was rather a brisk demand for sugar, and in some cases 6 per cent. over the best quotations of last week was paid.

Latest Consols—London, 12 *M.*—Consols for account are quoted to-day at 93⅛ a 93¼; and the 3 per cent. at 93¼ a 93⅜.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Wednesday, 2 *P. M.*—The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, with a steady market. Middling Orleans 6⅛d.; do. Mobile 6d.

Liverpool Share Market—Wednesday, 2 *P. M.*—The share market to-day has been rather flat.

GREAT BRITAIN.—President Buchanan's message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed entire from Liverpool to some of the London journals, being the longest dispatch ever sent by telegraph in England.

The London Times confines its review of the message to the financial crisis and the Central American question. It construes Mr. Buchanan's remarks on the former subject into a tribute to the monetary system of England, and commends them to the attention of its readers. On the Central American question the Times says:

"We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance from Mr. Buchanan 'that the interest of the two countries are identical, being confined to securing a safe transit over all the routes across the Isthmus.' Let the American government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be speedily settled.

"Common sense must tell the Americans that in these questions we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declaimer against England cannot deny the conciliatory spirit in which she has treated them. But we can hardly be asked to give up the treaty of 1850 without a guaranty that all its important provisions shall be reenacted, and the whole series of irritating disputes brought forever to an end."

The London Post lauds the message and says:

"This great state paper, both from the friendly spirit which it breathes to foreign nations—from the determination which it expresses to put down the arch-heresy of Mormonism, and to repress the iniquities of filibusterism, is highly creditable to the moderation, judgment and public spirit of Mr. Buchanan."

The Daily News praises the frankness of the foreign policy of the President, and says that "in tone and feeling, as regards England, nothing can be more unobjectionable."

The Morning Chronicle, after commenting favorably upon the message, says that the shuffling tone of the message on the affairs of Kansas, is in painful contrast with the frank and manly tone of that portion which treats of foreign policy.

Mr. James Coppock, the celebrated parliamentary agent, is dead.

The London Times continues its agitation in favor of importing free laborers in the West India Islands.

The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal of England with the Prince of Prussia had been signed by the Prussian Minister and Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The long pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England as to the right to some "crown jewels," valued at over a million sterling is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claims of Hanover.

The report that the steamship Atlantic, on her outward trip, had passed the Vanderbilt in a disabled state off Queenstown, is contradicted by the captain of the former.

Important Message from the President of the U. S.

The following is the message of President Buchanan, communicated to the U. S. Senate, on the 7th inst., in response to a resolution of that body, asking for all the official correspondence touching the arrest of Gen. Walker. It is a document that will command no little attention:

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1858.

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations.

In capturing General Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has inured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in her name that she has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults.

The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions, and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits, and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow.—Under these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders presented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ultimo, with General Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the government did not recognize General Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charge that might be brought against him.

In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws correspond entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe in his message to Congress of December 7, 1819. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says:

"It is of the highest importance to our national character and indispensable to the morality of our citizens that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromit the interest or the honor of the nation."

The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for a military expedition within the United States, to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character, and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the executive government possesses any, or what power, under the constitution, independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Washington, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Congress of the 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the act of April 20th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years.

The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin, must "begin" or "be set on foot" in the United States; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we were at peace from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and punishment, would have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation after they had succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explict language, by the authority of the President, under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or domain of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace."

For these reasons, had Com. Paulding intercepted the steamer "Fashion," with Gen. Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, this would have prevented them from "carrying on" the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable, but a praiseworth act.

The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the U. States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is a usurpation of the war-making power which belongs alone to Congress; and the government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, because an accomplice in the commission of the crime unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our countrymen for the government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then at least exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read.

The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is continued in the Divine command that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that people never existed who would call any other nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington for the faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations.

But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress; although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course. The tide of emigrants will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective governments. Liberty, under the restraint of law, will preserve domestic peace; whilst the different transit routes across the isthmus in which we are so deeply interested will have assured protection. Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been, in a great degree, accomplished.

These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion.—It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil.—We desire as the leading power on the continent, to open, and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition, under the command of General Walker, escaped from our territories, and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilence of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, that no administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or anywhere else, if it is to be interferred with at every step by lawless military expeditions "set on foot" in the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

STEAMBOAT AND RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS IN 1857.—The number of steamboat accidents on the rivers and lakes in 1857, each attended with loss of life, has been thirty, in which 322 persons were killed and eighty-six wounded. In 1856 the number of these accidents was twenty-eight, and 358 persons were killed and 127 wounded. The number of rail road accidents attended with loss of life, in 1857, has been 126, in which 130 persons were killed and 530 wounded. In 1856 the number of accidents was 142, in which 395 persons were killed, and 629 wounded. The increase has been recorded which was not attended with loss of life or injury to person; neither do the figures include the great number of persons who have been killed and maimed by jumping from moving trains, or otherwise injured on cars while they were in motion, being run over, &c., because

The Navy Department, on Monday, received intelligence of the movements of the squadron in the East [illegible] the Chinese coast, under date of "Hong Kong, October [illegible]." Commodore Foote, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, makes a voluminous report of his visit to Hakodadi, one of the principal sea ports of Japan, from which we copy the following interesting statement of that strange and almost unknown country:

Agreeably to the orders of Commodore Armstrong, Commander Foote sailed for Japan on the 20th of August, and on the 7th of September, anchored near Vandalia, Rinat, in the outer harbor of Simoda. Several Japanese officers of high rank went on board, with the Governor's respects and a welcome to Japan. The American Consul General, Mr. Harris, was found to be on very good terms with the authorities.

A few days after his arrival Commander Foote called on the Governors of Simoda, accompanied by the Consul General and four ward-room officers, and was received with great courtesy and apparent cordiality. The Japanese inquired, with a good deal of interest, how the President of the United States regarded Japan. They were also anxious to know about the war in China, its cause and probable results, and expressed the hope that the Japanese would some day visit America for the purpose of education and of obtaining a knowledge of many things in which they confess their deficiency.

Commander Foote stated to the Governors that American men of war would in future visit Japan more frequently. In view of the efforts of the Consul General in framing a treaty with that Government, and the prospect of being admitted to a conference at Yedo, the frequent visits of a naval force seem almost indispensible to success. The Japanese are evidently strongly impressed with our power. It is the frequent display of this power, rather than its use, which will secure to us commercial privileges far beyond those hitherto accorded to any nation.

The inner harbor is, according to the report of Com. Foote, too small to admit of more than five or six vessels obtaining a good anchorage. The outer harbor he considers wholly unsafe, as a heavy swell is continually setting from the westward, and great danger and inconvenience is experienced in getting thence out to sea.

With the exception of rice and large quantities of lacquered ware, Simoda offers but little encouragements to trade, while its confined harbor renders it of less value for commercial or other purposes. The well sheltered harbor of Osaca, the port of entry for Wilaco, and for which consul Harriss is now regulating, ought, in the opinion of Commander Foote, to be submitted for that of Simoda.

It appears that the coal at Simoda is wholly supplied from the island of Kinsin, near the town of Ragasaki. At the time of the visit of the Portsmouth, there was a supply on hand of about 1,800 tons, of which the price is generally a fraction above $6 per ton. The quality is said to be good and might prove equal to a moderate demand. A greater supply, at less cost, may be found in Nagasaki.

After remaining four days at Simoda, commander Foote set sail and reached Kakodadi after a passage of five days. A boat with two or three officers was immediately sent alonside by the Governor of the city to ascertain who the new comers were and what they wanted. On being answered, the officers expressed themselves satisfied and went away. A few hours afterward Commander Foote, accompanied by the American Consul General, Mr. Rice, called on the Governor and were received with extreme courtesy. The Governor was informed that the Portsmouth would need a supply of fresh beef every two or three days, but answered that such a thing could not be done, since it had never been done before. He was, however, brought to terms by the decided action of Commander Foote, and promised to supply bullocks whenever they were needed. The Governor soon returned the call of Commander Foote, and seemed delighted with all that he saw.

The Bay of Kakodadi is spacious and easy of access. The harbor is completely land-locked, is about twelve fathoms deep and will contain two hundred sails. The anchorage is perfectly secure at all times. These advantages, combined with the healthiness of the climate, the means of obtaining supplies, and the kind disposition of the people render Kakodadi a most desirable station for a man-of-war; while, its position as to California, its importance to Russia—a large trade is opening with the Amoor river, the mineral wealth of the island (judging from the quantity of copper used in fastening and ornamenting the junks, and more especially from the samples of Kakodadi;) added to the coal mines in that vicsnity, together with the general resources of the country, make it worthy, according to Commander Foote's report, of consideration not only as a place of resort for our men-of-war and whaling ships, but also as an auxiliary depot for government stores.

Since the arrival of the American Commercial Agent, Mr. Rice, at Kakodadi in May last, four American whalers and five merchant vessels have anchored in the harbor. Mr. Rice informed Commander Foote that on the 7th of October last there were several vessels at the coal mines, some 60 miles distant from Kakodadi, waiting for their cargoes.

Nearly a Horn too Much.

Mr. J. Stanley Smith, editor of the Auburn (N. Y.) American, gives the following amusing account of his chase by and escape from a bull, during a visit to a farm in the neighborhood of Auburn, to witness the trial of mowers:

The bull was one of them. He was "monarch" of all he could eat, chase or gore. Being deeply interested in the apple-field, we wandered out of the field in which the mowing was going on into friend Shotwell's orchard. Fat and handsome blooded cows were lying about, chewing their cuds, and utterly indifferent as to what was going on. We wandered on from tree to tree in the large orchard, and while critically examining some very fine fruit, were suddenly and rather unpleasantly startled from our train of thought by the bellowing of Mr. Taurus, whose majesty had been reclining, and of whose august presence were unaware. He elevated his tail, made the earth fly with his "awful paws," and having thus manifested his hostility, and given tone to his idea that we were an interloper, made a plunge. A moment's view of our antagonist was just about enough. His eyes flashed fire. He rose like a "Bull of Basham."—We did not at all fancy the style of his horns. They were straight as needles, and about as sharp. He exhibited an unmistakeable desire to employ them upon us.

Knowing that it was expected of us to report the test going on in another field, we remembered the prior and pressing interests of our friends, and set up a smart run. So did Mr. Bull. We scampered. He scampered.—He made "better time" than we could "bottom out."

He gained on us rapidly. We could almost feel his hot breath on the back of our neck. It was neck or nothing. Rail fence twenty rods off. Bull within five rods. Tight race! No bets. Bull in high spirits! Gave up for a "goner." No such thing. Friendly apple tree, with low branches! Taurus arrived just as we cleared the ground. Pawed and roared awfully—Taurus did. We attempted to reason with him. No sort of use. He was obstinate and hard of heart.—Evidently a great scamp. We eyed him, he eyed us. Good sight for both of us. Being in the newspaper line, we are in favor of the earliest publication of important news, but we confess that the *But-let-in* contemplated on this occasion shocked our sense of propriety. And the fact that we were treed, illustrated our antipathy to practicing the popular feat of taking the "bull by the horns." In this case it would assuredly have been "a horn too much." So,

Mr. Editor, he
Did climb the tree,
The bull to see.

Our enemy pawed around the tree, bellowed after the manner of "Boanerges, the son of thunder"—glared at us, and finally wandered off to the distance of about three trees. Thinking all was right, we slid down heroically, and "put" for the crazy old rail fence. The distance from tree to bull and from tree to fence, was just about an even thing. But our assailant saw the movement, and once again the chase was a hot one. But this time we distanced the "horned critter," and scaling the fence, landed in the field of rye, at about the same moment our pursuer's horns struck the top rails of the fence, and sent them flying. Separated by the fence, we read the scoundrel a lecture which we hope he will remember to his last moments. We made all due allowance in his case for the hubbub of the mowing and reaping affair, but nevertheless concluded that he was a great scamp.

MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has contracted with Col. Sam. Colt, of Connecticut, for a large amount of machinery for making arms, and a part of it has already been shipped. He has also employed Col. Colt to build for him two steam engines suitable for driving this machinery.

FIRE IN THE COUNTRY.—We regret to announce that the fine residence of Mr. Chas. W. Crawford, on Durham's Creek, in this County, was destroyed by fire on Christmas day. At the time it was set, Mr. C. took occasion to burn out [illegible] with corn shucks; and against all precedents, it was the means of setting fire to the dwelling, which burned so rapidly, that no effort could save it. The loss is a serious one.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.

For the Journal.

Town Meeting.

At the request of the Mayor, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held at the Court House, on the evening of January 7th, 1858, to consider matters in reference to the Government Works upon the Cape Fear Bar and River.

P. K. Dickinson, Esq., moved that his Honor the Mayor, preside; but upon its being stated that Mr. Dawson was absent, in consequent of illness, Col. John MacRae was selected, and Alfred Martin and Geo. Houston were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated and briefly commented on by the Chair, Rob't H. Cowan, Esq., after some prefatory remarks, tendered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the death of the late Brev't. Col. Wm. Turnbull, the Government work for the improvement of the entrance of the Cape Fear River has been left without an officer in charge; and whereas, in a report recently made by him, he expressed opinions differing from those of the officers whom he succeeded, as also from the commission sent upon the work by the War Department, whose recommendation and plan was originally undertaken, both as to the cost of the work and its utility; when accomplished; and whereas, the work, as prosecuted by his predecessors, had fully met the expectations and realized the predictions of those who projected it, and a portion of it, near Zeke's Island, was carried away by the unprecedented storm of September last, only because, for want of sufficient funds, it could not be completed and protected according to the original design: Therefore, in view of these conflicting opinions among officers of acknowledged capacity,

Resolved, 1st—That the interest of the Government, as well as of North Carolina, and particularly of this community, requires that a new Commission, organized in the same manner as the last—that is to say, of officers of the Army and Navy and Coast Survey—should be immediately sent upon this work, so that results may be arrived at as truthful and certain as the nature of the case will allow, and the question, in which we are so vitally interested, may be satisfactorily and definitively settled.

Resolved, 2d—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of War, and also to our Senators and Representatives, with the earnest request that they will use their influence to procure proper action upon the subject.

Pending the consideration of the foregoing, the Reports of the late Col. Wm. Turnbull, made in 1857, in relation to the Works, being called for, were read to the meeting, and after which the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Publication of these proceedings being ordered, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MACRAE, Ch'n.

ALFRED MARTIN, GEO. HOUSTON, } *Secretaries.*

Great Corruption Fund.

An extraordinary article appears in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, of the 1st inst., and will doubtless create considerable sensation. We copy:

"MORE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRUPTION CASE.—About a month ago we published a letter from Boston, which stated that disclosures connected with the failure of the house of Samuel Lawrence & Co., had revealed the startling fact that some $70,000 to $80,000 had been expended by him in behalf of the manufacturing corporations for which he was agent, to procure the passage of a new tariff bill during the last